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Vol. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895. No. 19.

OUR TERRITORY.

HOW IT IS DIVIDED INTO ELECTION DISTRICTS.

There is a great deal of interested manifested in the coming election of delegates to the next Republican Central Committee and District convention in this city, and great deal has been said as to the bou..dary lines of the several districts.

The BEE that is always up to date in news and all matter of interest has published below the boundary lines of the twenty-two districts in the District of Columbia, which will enable those who don't know in what district they live to know.

1 The District of Columbia shall be divided into twenty-two districts, each of which shall elect one delegate to the Legislative Assembly, and which districts shall be as follows:

First District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west, and Twenty-first street west.

Eight District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of the canal and west of Eight street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eight street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eight street west.

Ninteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

THE STING OF THE BEE.

From the Wide Wake.

Here's to you editor Chase on the successful appearance of The BEE. May it continue to sting the wayward

HEWING TO THE LINE.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Brother Chase, of the BEE, is still hewing to the line in Washington. He certainly has the courage of his convictions. A recorder of deeds in Washington cuts no figure with Chase.

CONGRATULATES THE BEE.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,
October 12, 1895.

W. Calvin Chase.

Dear Sir: Inclosed find check for the amount I owe you. I congratulate you upon the improvement of the new issue of your paper. I am glad to see you are aiming aright for the future as you have always done in the past.

With best wishes for your success, I remain respectfully,

Mrs. M. A. HAGAN.

..Morena has been

..ds.

NEWS FROM LONDON, W. C.

ANTI-LYNCHING COMMITTEE.

Special to The Bee.

To the Editor,

SIR: At a meeting of the Anti-Lynching Committee, held on October 10th, Mr. Moncure D. Conway in the chair. It was unanimously resolved:

"That the Anti-Lynching Committee having heard in the early part of this year of the marked diminuition of murders, known as lynching in the United States of America, nevertheless observe with profound regret that within the past few months cases of an aggravated nature have taken place, more especially in Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Ohio.

"While uniting with the friends of humanity in the United States in indignant protest against atrocities in Eastern countries; they fear that such protest is greatly weakened by the participation of persons of their own race in burnings, shootings, hangings, mutilations, flayings, and dragging by the neck on the ground until choked to death by the dust of the street, which are characteristics of torture practised in America, upon persons innocent or guilty, without trial, or after due sentence has been produced by court of law.

"They therefore appeal once more in the name of Justice and Mercy, to all Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, Senators, Representatives, Editors, Ministers of religion and other leaders of social, temperance, and philanthropic bodies, praying them to co-operate in a vigorous and determined effort to end this terrible disgrace."

Permit me also to add a few personal words of sympathy, and to say with what deep interest and concern I am watching the heroic struggles of your race against the the shameful tyranny of Senator Tillman and those bent upon the disfranchisement of colored men in South Carolina.

I have also noted with pain surprise the passing of a retrograde law in Florida, rendering the co-education of the two races penal.

With most heartfelt wishes for the succes of your efforts on behalf of Justice and Human Freedom.

I am, yours respectfully,
FLORENCE BALGARNIE,
Hon. Sec., Anti-Lynching Committee.

14 Tavistock Suqare, London. W. C., October, 1895.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

District Grand Lodge, No. 20, of the G. U. O. of O. F., of the District of Columbia, which has been holding its Fifteenth annual meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, M street, between 16th and 17th streets, n. w., concluded its business last week, and after the following officers, adjourned sine die:

District Grand Master, P. N. F., Albert H. Stevens; Deputy District Grand Master, P. G. M., James H. Scott, District Grand Secretary, Herman L. Livingston; District Grand Treasurer, M. V. P., John W. Walker.

District Grand Directors: P. N. F., Robert Rhone; P. N. F., William B. Harris; P. G. M., William H. Bagby. District Grand Chaplain, Algier White; District Grand Marshall. P. N. F., Henry Stewart; District Grand Warden, P. N. F., Charles S. Duckett; District Grand Inside Guardian, P. N. F., James W. Richardson.

P. N. F., William C. Martin was elected delegate to represent the District Grand Lodge, in the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO ATLANTA.

The Southern Railroad to Atlanta, Ga., gives the best accomodations to the Cotton States and International Exposition than any other going South. Every convenience is offered by this road to the colored people. There are three limited trains from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., in each direction, each one of which offers a fine first class Pullman or coach accommodation for the colored people especially.

There will be special attraction among the Afro-Americans in Atlanta from the 10th to the 20th of November.

The Afro-American Press Association, The Baptist Convention and various other associations, will meet in Atlanta, Ga., between November 10 to the 20th inclusive.

There is an excellent opportunity for all Afro-Americans to see the South and the Exposition at reduced rates over the Southern Railroad.

For further information call at the BEE office, or to Mr. L. S. Brown, General Agent, Passenger Department of the Southern Railroad Co., at the corner of 13th street and Pa. Ave., n. w.

Mr. James Poe. who was a candidate for delegate from this city, has withdrawn and become one of the supporters of Mr. Robert H. Key.

There is a triangular fight in the first district, a double fight in the second. The fight in the second district promises to be a bitter one.

There is to be a Carson meeting held in Hillsdale next week.

The Ladies Auxillary to the Amphion Glee Club gave a very successful entertainment last week at the residence of Mr. J. Henry Lewis, in Pierce Place.

One of the great features of last Thursday night was the Halloween party given at the residence of Mrs. Gray on O street, in the interest of the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Willam Becket, a highly respected citizen has been appointed as President Cleveland's driver.

Mr. John Waller is residing on A st., northeast, the guest of Mrs. Simms.

The BEE is the people's paper.

A LIBEL REFUTED.

In the last issue of the Colored American there appeared an article, headed "The Gregory Case" in a nutshell, which in point of misstatement and disregard for decency, ranks with the summer-sault articles which were published concerning the Recorder of Deeds imbroglio.

The article starts out by saying that the "Commissioners had reason to believe that he (Prof. Gregory) was using his position to borrow money of the teachers appointed." This statement is not only libelous, but is a gross misrepresentation of the Commissioners who never asked Prof. Gregory to resign and who, in fact, did not believe that the charge of indebtedness was sufficient upon which to take any action whatever. The fact is that so far from the belief that "he was using his position to borrow money," these very Commissioners have expressed the highest respect for Prof. Gregory's character and abilities and must desire to see him reinstated in the position from which he was ousted. Having started on a false premises, the article proceeds with the statement that "in our judgment the trustees of Howard University should then have asked for his resignation." It will at once be seen to what extent sober minded, right-thinking people ought to respect the judgment of our contemporary. That the trustees should asked for the Professor's resignation at a time when the Commissioners were most favorable to him would have been about as wise a proceeding as that with which the American is now abusing itself. Proceeding the article says that Hon. Fred. Douglass, Hon. B. K. Bruce and Z. Richards investigated the matter and reported that the trustees "could have no part in such arrangement," (referring to the amicable arrangement the Professor had made with his creditors,") nor could they continue Prof. Gregory's service beyond the period when they would be best for the University. This report certainly reflected credit on the gentlemen who made it; for certainly they had no right to become parties to an arrangement which did not concern them, and which was entirely satisfactory to those whom it did concern. And the fact that they did continue the Professor's services right along shows that his services were, up to the time of his dismissal for the "best interests of the University." Prof. Gregory served the best interests of the University faithfully and well, until some hypocrites, who hated to see manliness demonstrated in our race, sought to strike down his victim in the dark, under the pretense of economy.

By the specious forms which cowardice and prejudice alone can invent. Prof. Gregory dropped from the roll because of a reduction in the teaching force in the college department, and not as the result of an investigation of the Professor's conduct. And yet, notwithstanding this necessary "reduction of the teaching force" The President, a few weeks later brought the names of two white persons for appointment in the University. And these whites would have been appointed but for the manliness of the colored members of the executive committee who saw through the scheme. It is indeed curious economy which insists upon the removal of one colored professor and the appointment of two white ones? But the writer, not being satisfied wit calumniating the Professor and dis ortings facts generally, had the pusillanimity and want of respec for our best women to attack, with falsehood, the estimable wife and children. The writer says that "all the agitation with reference to this subject whether in our own columns or that of our contemporaries, has originated with Professor and Mrs. Gregory." As for the American, we can but say but little, except that we do not believe that the Professor and his wife have ever spoken to the editor about Howard University. As for this paper which is certainly a "contemporary," we deny that we have been influenced by any personal considerations for the Professor that either has sought to originate agitation in the columns of this paper. We are for Professor Gregory on principle. We want to see him again in Howard University because the race needs him there, because we believe that his indebtedness is only used as a pretext to satisfy personal resentment; because we know the high estimation in which he is held, as an educator, a gentleman and a man, because we know that the Professor has a right to fair treatment at the hands of the University, which was designed for colored people and not white, and which is now being supported by Congress, for that reason, because we believe in exposing Iscariotism in journalism, and because we believe that right will prevail when the popular conscience is fully aroused, and no doubt will be the case when Congress and the country become acquainted with things as they really are.

Howard University is becoming white entirely too fast. It belongs to the colored people and has been in a large measure supported out of the unclaimed bounties of colored soldiers, who fought for emancipation and the benefit of their posterity.

MAY OUR HUMBLE EFFORT FIND A FRIEND.

We the colored p ple of Southeast, Mo., desire to build and maintain a firs class school in honor of the late Fred. Douglass, to be known as the Douglass School. We are poor, and will gladly receive aid from any one desiring to assist in a good cause. Send all donations to D. S. Johnson, Principal, 422 Main street, De Soto, Mo.

Mr. Morena was anxious for a trial.

He has had one and the results are unfavorable.

EXCITEMENT IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

COLORED LAWYERS SCORE A VICTORY. A MAN INDICTED FOR MURDER GETS SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

The court room in Alexandria County on Tuesday the 29th instant was crowded with spectators. Rumors had spread throughout the community that a colored man charged with murder was to be defended by lawyers of his own race. From far and near, men and women thronged and surged into the court room to witness the spectacle. For the first time in the history of that court a colored lawyer's voice was to be raised in eloquent tones for a brother's legal rights. The case was called. Thomas Bowman, colored charged with the murder of Frank Blue in June last, was brought before the bar of justice. He took a seat near his two attorney's, W. H. Sadler of Alexandria, Va., and E. V. Davis of Washington, D. C., young colored lawyer's, who were about to make their maiden effort in a grave case of serious magnitude. Against them were pitted commonwealth attorney's, Johnson and Marbury, lawyer's well fitted for the practice in that court and well equipped for all emergencies. The prosecution opened strongly with a damaging presentation of the matters involved, and demanded that the accused be given the full extent of the law of manslaughter, the maximum penalty is 18 years in penitentiary. Then all eyes were turned upon the colored lawyer's. Every ear was strained to catch their words. Fully appreciating the curiousity, and keenly alive to the interest now centering about them, they, with respectful dignity forcibly and eloquently combated the arguments presented by the prosecution and contended that the very facts adduced by the attorney's for the commonwealth when properly considered could not be tortured into proving their client guilty as indicted. They carefully argued the law as arising from the fscts and succeeded in making a profound impression upon the jury, for that body returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter and recommended a jail sentence of six months as a penalty. At the conclusion of the trial the success of Messrs. Sadler and Davis called forth the warmest congratulations and the eager spectators crowded and pushed in order to grasp their hand The young colored lawyer's speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and respect accorded them in Judge Chichester's court, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with fairness and impartiality shown at the trial. Sadler and Davis are both young men recently graduated from the Howard University Law School, and their signal success in such a case against such well trained attorney's prosages for them a successful future.

CITY BREVITIES

Mr. Robert H. Key has removed his place of business to 441 Delaware avenue, S. W.

A fine portrait of Justice Cox, of the supreme court, appears in the Review of Reviews.

Celso Ceasar Moreno was covicted of libel in Judge Cole's court last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas H. Clark organized an republican club in the Eighth district on last Tuesday night.

The republicans of Bennings, D. C., organized an improvement association last Tuesday evening and elected the following officers: W. T. Chapman, president; Henry Stewart, vice president; F. Washington, secretary, and Wm. Peters, treasurer. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. H. Barker and M. Hunter.

The books of the Morton Club, have been returned by order of the court.

The present of Mr. Daniel Freeman to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher was unique and pretty.

The color line drawn by Lawyer Taylor in the Ray case had no effect on the jury.

Mr. James W. Taylor, at 1108 11th street, n. w., has made quite an improvement to his barber shop by placing a new show window to his shop.

Dr. Phil Broome Brooks has one of the finest medical outfits of any physician in the city.

Amended articles of co-operation of of the Morton Social Club was filed last week. Instead of ten board of governors, it has been increased to fifteen and also provides for nine trustees.

On the 15th of next month there will be a meeting of the trustees of Howard University.

Detective Lacey is on a leave.

The new school trustees will be appointed next week.

Dr. Purvis has not withdrawn in favor of Carson.

Mr. James Turner has declared himself in favor of Mr. L. C. Bailey, who was a Cleveland applicant for the Recorder's Office.

Mr. Randall Bowie has been made manager of Mr. L. C. Bailey's campaign.

TELEPHONE.

Hello! Have you heard the news? No, not except it is that the BEE will be a semi-weekly, notwithstanding the fact that the editor is an all around lawyer, and is in great demand in all the courts. Why they say he succeeds when others fail. That's it. "You know it all." Good-bye.

Subscribe for The BEE.

DAVIS AND SMITH KILLED.

BOTH MEN SIT IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR AT CLINTON PRISON.

The Murderers Pass a Restless Night but They Met Death Without Flinching—Davis Was in a Very Nervous Frame of Mind Waiting for His Turn in the Chair—Smith Has a Talk with "Bat" Shea—Executions Passed Off Successfully and were Devoid of Any Sensational Features.

Dannemora, Oct. 29.—For the second time only in the history of the State, two murderers to-day paid the penalty of their crimes on the same day and before the same set of witnesses. George H. Smith and Charles N. Davis, convicted in Albany, were killed in the electric chair at Clinton prison this morning, the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth victims of the electrical execution. These were examples of quick justice, both being convicted during the third week in September, and no appeal being taken to the higher court. Both men passed a restless night. Davis, whom the physicians described as a coward, laid down about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and, while frequently turning and twisting in bed, did not speak to the guards. Smith, while slightly nervous, made no trouble. He talked at intervals with the death watch, and spoke once or twice to Bat Shea.

Some time ago the Hon. Richard A. Derrick, of Rensselaer county, wrote to Warden Thayer, and asked him to ask Smith if he had set fire to his barns in Brunswick, and those of Schuyler Hayner, of Valley Falls. Yesterday afternoon Smith sent for the warden and handed him this letter:

"Dear Sir:—I understand the people of the towns of Brunswick and Valley Falls have had suspicion of my being implicated in the burning of the barns belonging to Richard A. Derrick, of Brunswick, and Schuyler Hayner, of Valley Falls. I beg to say I am perfectly innocent of the crime. Neither do I know who did do it.

"Yours truly,
"GEO. H. SMITH."

Both men ate very light breakfasts, at a later hour than usual, and then sat on the edge of their cots, awaiting the call of the executioner. They saw the chaplain, and were with him for about twenty minutes. Shortly after 11 o'clock the witnesses were summoned to the execution chamber, and the usual test of the apparatus was made by the electrician.

Smith was the first man brought in, at 11.30 o'clock. He walked with a steady step, but his lips were tightly drawn over his teeth as if he was nerving himself for the ordeal. The man was strapped in the chair within a minute and a current of 1,750 volts was sent through the body for a period of five seconds, and then reduced to 200 volts for twenty-five seconds. Then the first current was turned on for five seconds and, after the usual examination by the doctors, he was declared dead. A pause of a few minutes occurred, while Smith's body was removed and a few of the witnesses retired for others to take their places.

Davis was then brought in in the same manner, at 11.57, and within three minutes from his entrance to the cell he was pronounced dead. In neither case was there a suspicion of life after the first shock. Davis sat in his cell during the execution of Smith, awaiting the return of the guards. He was very nervous. Both men met death within twenty-five minutes. The executions were entirely devoid of sensational incident.

Smith's parents reside at Brunswick, Rensselaer county, and are poor people. But they have the parental feeling, and although they feel keenly the disgrace which their son's outrageous crime has brought upon them, yet they will not allow of his body being quicklimed and placed in the most remote corner of the prison graveyard, and have agreed to pay for the expense of the transportation of the corpse to Troy, and the subsequent funeral ceremony.

The casket in which Smith's body will be placed, arrived at Dannemora this morning. It is a plain oak coffin without any elaborate decorations.

TRIED TO EAT NINETY OYSTERS.

Rehfelt, Not Having Fulfilled His Political Wager, is Very Sick.

Carlstadt, Oct. 29.—August Rehfelt, a tailor living in Rutherford, made a bet on the result of the Republican County convention with Jos. Keasler, the Democratic Executive Committeeman, and lost it. Rehfelt agreed in the event of his losing to treat the crowd to an oyster supper. The bet was to be paid last night, but the mob that congregated was so great that Rehfelt begged off, and was allowed to do so if he would eat ninety oysters.

He undertook the task, and got as far as eighty-one, when his eyes bulged out and he could not bolt another one. Then he was taken sick, and it was feared that he was going into convulsions. Drs. Sickles and Moehns were called in and relieved the man's suffering. He is sick in bed to-day.

INTO THE CONTROL OF A TRUST.

Storage Battery Patents are Now Owned by a $10,000,000 Company.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—A local paper says: The storage battery patents of this country have passed into the control of a trust. The trust's official name is the Electric Storage Battery Company. It it capitalized at $10,000,000. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia. W. W. Gibbs, of Gas Trust fame, is its president.

The backbone of the trust is the Widener-Electens-Wilder capitalists. Hamilton Disston, the saw manufacturer, is heavily interested in the deal. This combination controls not only the patents of the United States, but has bought the American rights to the Tudor patents, probably the most valuable of the foreign inventions in this line.

The man who continually shows his teeth when he grins must be regarded as dangerous.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The annual profit of the Suez Canal is $15,000,000.

The largest clock is said to be in Buffalo, N. Y. Its dial plate is twenty-five feet in diameter.

Over 7,000 varieties of microscopic sea shells have been enumerated by naturalists.

By act of Congress the enlisted strength of our army, in time of peace, is limited to 25,000 men.

Li Hung Chang's family name is Li. In China the surname comes first instead of last, as with us.

The largest hall in the United States is said to be the wigwam, at Chicago, which will seat 20,000 spectators.

A rich deposit of gold and silver is reported to have been discovered recently on a farm in Chatham, N. H.

The most perfect echo in the world is said to be that at Shipley in Sussex, South England. It will repeat twenty-one syllables.

The oldest known apple tree in this country is in Cheshire, Conn. The seed was planted 140 years ago, and the tree still bears a few apples.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost, of Monmouth, Me., runs a grist mill. She turns on power and watches the machinery while her husband writes poems.

A company producing only one form of one part of a bicycle, the jointless rim, covers two acres of ground with its works at Birmingham, England.

The people of the United States use on an average 12,000,000 postage stamps of all kinds each and every day of the year, or a total of 4,380,000,000 per annum.

Nearly the entire continent of Europe receives its supply of oleomargarine from New York and Chicago, and the importation is always through Rotterdam.

In some Southern localities the colored people believe that if a crow croaks an odd number of times foul weather will follow; if even, the day will be fine.

known. The evenness of the climate makes outdoor exercise possible throughout the year, and a warm-blooded Englishman develops his muscle and brawn from walking, rowing and running in the open air.

An artificial larynx has been invented by Prof. Stuart, of the University of Sydney, and tried with success on a man who had lost his voice. The mechanism can be regulated so as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto, or bass, at will.

It speaks well for the shipbuilding of the early days when the schooner Polly, built in 1806, at Amesbury, Mass., is still seaworthy. Another veteran is the schooner Good Intent, built in 1813, at Braintree, Mass., yet in active service.

Juan Fernandez will soon be in the condition in which Robinson Crusoe found it. A Chilian commission reports that the population has sunk from 169 to 29, the inhabitants leaving because the whalers and other vessels no longer touch there. Chili wants to fortify the island.

In no other country in the world is there so much money appropriated by government and donated by private citizens to the cause of education as in the United States. And as a result there were gathered during the past year into our schools, colleges and universities 15,530,268 of the youth of our land. This is equal to nearly one-fourth of our entire population.

Diamonds can now be engraved in a very artistic manner. A fine specimea of this development of the diamond-cutting art is a large circular stone on which a pansy, with its foliage, is engraved. Another example is a ring made of one diamond, the interior surface being polished and the exterior elaborately engraved. It is but a few years since it was first possible to pierce holes in diamonds. This feat made possible the placing of diamonds on a string alternating with pearls.

HERE AND THERE.

The Pacific is fully a mile deeper than any other ocean.

A bicycle is being introduced in England for elderly persons which is called a "bantam." It has very low wheels.

The Czar has established a fund of fifty thousand pounds to relieve journalists and authors in distress, and to provide for their widows and orphans.

The Indians in the far West are making rapid progress in civilization. In each of twenty industrial schools there are from one hundred to two hundred Indian children being trained.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad for years past has refused to sell its lands immediately joining its stations, except upon conditions which preclude the sale of intoxicating liquors thereon.

Cars in which aluminum is used for all metal work, save the wheels and axles, are to be put on the State railways of France. The saving in weight for an ordinary train will be thirty tons.

The "life tree" of Jamaica is harder to kill than any other species of woody growth known to arboriculturists. It continues to grow and thrive for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

One of the most significant signs of the times, and one of the most gratifying as well, is the action of Hebrews in San Francisco, in allowing the Salvation Army to hold meetings in their synagogue.

The sending California fruit to Europe during the last six months has been sufficiently successful to lead to the belief that eventually western continental Europe will be supplied with fruit from the United States.

The apologist is the latest name for negro orators and writers.

They Say

Lost confidence is hard to be regained.

When you tell one falsehood to a friend, it is very hard thereafter to tell the truth.

It is better to find out a false friend before you place too much confidence in him.

Carson and Bailey have formed a combination.

Carson is looking upon Bailey's canvass with a jealous eye.

Lawyer Rick's is a hustler from way-back.

Keep your eye on the man who pretends that he is your friend.

There is a new candidate in the field.

Don't be alarmed at the report of a cannon.

How can Mr. Lem. Bailey be a republican and a democrat also?

He was a candidate for recorder of deeds under this administration.

We cannot bluff old politicians.

Any man who believes that he is going to the next convention on the flowery beds of ease he is mistaken.

Don't be alarmed when you think you hear a noise.

How could a republican make application for an office under a democratic administration.

Mr. Lem. Bailey has changed his mind and has decided to run as a delegate.

Some people think that they can run on wind.

Promises of offices will not suit a Washington politican.

Promises are often made but seldom kept.

The editor will be in the dance at the proper time.

It is said that Bob. Key holds the winning hand.

Be honest if you want to make friends.

Do you want to know the news.

Read the BEE next week.

When ever you hit a negro he will at once begin to love you.

This seems to be the policy of the negroes in the South who apoligize for the wrongs committed against the negroes by white people.

Dr. Crowe of New York would be made to eat crowe if he came this way.

The editor of the Colored American was told by Judge Cole to set his watch up.

Nothing is more detestable than a two faced woman.

The BEE is the people's paper that cannot be subsidized by any clique.

There is one paper in this country that can be styled the organ of the apologists and that is Cooper's paper.

It denounced Rankin and almost in the same breath apologized.

Taylor threatened the editor with a libel suit, and the editor apologized and called him a "Model for aspiring Youth."

In consideration he was given a copyist place for his type-writer in his office.

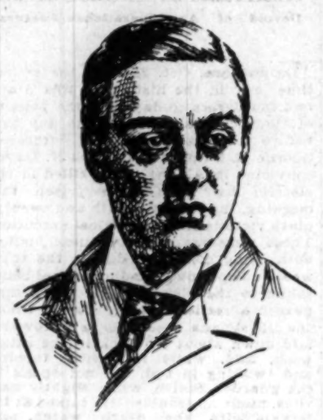
NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

IS THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BECOMING UNPOPULAR?

Tribulations of the Young Duke of Marlborough—His Arrest in the Park—A New Scandal Among the Four Hundred—That Yacht Race—Political Turmoil.

Special New York Letter.

There are indications that the international marriage is destined to become unpopular. It is already unpopular in England, where the British woman has set her face so decidedly against her American sister capturing all the eligible bachelors of the nobility that the press has been forced to take up her cause and to launch shafts of ridicule and envy against the all-conquering American heiress. Notwithstanding our national good humor there is now evidence that the British noble is becoming equally unpopular in this country. The young Duke of Marlborough, in his short career among us as the devoted aspirant for the hand of one of our wealthiest young heiresses, has found himself placed upon anything but a bed of popularity. He has been lampooned and caricatured



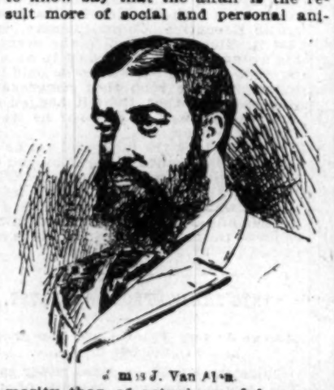
Duke of Marlborough.

"to the limit," as the sporting men say, has been pursued by interviewers and reporters, and his escapades and idiosyncrasies spread before an ever-curious public; and finally he has fallen into the meshes of the law, in the shape of Policeman Sweeney, one of the Park force. The Duke's offence was "coasting" on his bicycle at a greater speed than six miles an hour, which is the limit allowed by the Park regulations. But to be arrested by a "sparrow policeman," as the gray-coated Park guardians are called, is to sound the very depths of local humiliation. It looks as if Fate itself was against the British noble who in the future seeks fortune and domestic bliss in the "land of the free and the home of the"—Park policeman.

Taken all in all, however, Marlborough is generally liked by our people. He is a good fellow, and has shown no little good nature and diplomacy in meeting the rather trying American conspicuousness that has been dished out to him. He has been exceptionally courteous to the newspaper men, although they have treated him rather freely in the way of bogus interviews and sensational items. He has had the good luck or good taste to take all the "roasting" he has received without any signs of temper, and in the long run good nature and manly endurance are quite as well liked in our cosmopolitan town in a British peer as in an independent American sovereign.

Nevertheless, as I said, the international marriage is growing unpopular. The press of both countries is apparently seeking to kill it. If the British female is jealous of her titled favorites, the American club man is getting a little restive over the exportation of American beauty and—cash. Besides, this United States Government has taken a hand in enforcing our tariff laws against the very diamonds the Duke was bringing over to decorate his intended bride. Really, the atmosphere of this republic is getting a little harsh for tender feelings of our adopted bridegrooms.

Society, which in a measure has recovered from the scandals which afflicted it last year, has now a new sensation, which involves some of the leaders of the Newport set. The revelation is the result of a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Samuel P. Colt against her husband, on the ground of infidelity. Mr. Colt's elegant mansion at Bristol, R. I., is well known to the best society people here. Mr. Colt's friends indignantly deny the accusation made in the divorce suit, and in retaliation he has brought a suit against the well known Newport politician and society leader, Mr. J. J. Van Alen, claiming $200,000 damages for having alienated his wife's affections. People who claim to know say that the affair is the result more of social and personal ani-



James J. Van Alen.

mosity than of actual scandal; nevertheless, the whole matter is to have an airing in the courts, and there will be the usual testimony of servants and underlings and the dragging to light of private correspondence.

Mr. Van Alen is well known in New York and Newport social circles. The public will remember him as the man President Cleveland nominated for Minister to Italy in the spring of 1893, and about whom a considerable newspaper scandal was kicked up owing to his having made a considerable contribution, said to be $50,000, to the Democratic campaign in 1892. He declined the office, although confirmed by the Senate. He is estimated to be worth $12,000,000, and is forty-seven years of age. He has occupied a very prominent position in both social and literary circles, and he is a man of more than usual intellectual power for a society man. He was educated at Oxford, and has spent many years of his life abroad. He is an excellent linguist, and well posted in general political history, which is probably the reason the President selected him for the responsible diplomatic post at Rome. Many think that he bears a very strong personal resemblance to the Prince of Wales, although he is a larger and more stalwart man. Twenty years ago he married the eldest daughter of the late William Astor. She died six years afterwards. He has three children, who are being educated in Europe.

The rumor from London that Charles D. Rose is likely to withdraw his challenge for the America cup, owing to opposition in England to his plans, and particularly to the complaints of Lord Dunraven, excites very little comment here. The New York Yacht Club cares very little about the matter, as there is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron who is ready to challenge if Rose backs out. Just now, perhaps, owing to the Venezuela difficulty, the flame already ignited between the sporting men of the two countries is likely to be fanned into a fiercer blaze. Americans are not disposed just now to act in a very compromising spirit, and the good temper that has hitherto been showed the carping Britishers is not likely to be further indulged. John Bull is getting rather too dictatorial. His bad blood has been aroused by continuous defeats at the hands of the Yankees, and his commercial supremacy and shipbuilding industries are being threatened by American competition. There is doubtless good excuse from his own standpoint for his loss of temper, but it will cut very little ice in the present atmosphere of the republic.

It is certain that the local politician has never witnessed a more complicated and amusing political campaign than is at present drawing to an issue. The result, according to the best source of information, is likely to prove the eternal vitality of machine politics, or else the natural tendency of independent movements to backslide into the regular party traces. As a matter of fact, political bossism was never at a lower discount, but the tendency is nevertheless apparent for the old party organizations to resume their destined sway.

The fruits of reform will not be lost, however. Mayor Strong and Mr. Roosevelt have made a permanent mark already upon local government, and they have two more years in which to continue their work, spite of any election result in the meantime.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

A MILLIONAIRE'S GRIEF.

Tragic Death of the Eldest Son of the Famous Bonanza King.

News was received during the past week of the tragic death, near Paris, of John W. Mackay, Jr., the eldest son of John W. Mackay, the famous California bonanza millionaire, founder and chief owner of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Company. The young man and his brother Clarence have been spending their vacation in Europe, dividing their time between their mother and stepsister, the Princess Colonna, both of whom reside in Paris. The death of the young man was caused by an accident, due to a too daring disposition. For some days he and two friends, Messrs. Lynch and Digby, had been trying some horses, which they had lately purchased, over hurdles and ditches on a course laid out by Mr. Mackay on the estate of the Duke of Grammont, in the department of the Sarthe, which he had rented. Contrary to the advice of his friends, Mr. Mackay mounted a particularly restive horse. The horse bolted from the track and rushed through the thickets. Mr. Mackay succeeded in dodging several of the trees, but he was soon overcome by the exertion,

John W. Mackay Jr.

lost all control of his horse, reeled in the saddle and finally collided with fearful force against a tree, which he struck with his head and knee.

The collision hurled him to the ground, and when his friends rushed to the spot they found him suffering from ghastly wounds in the head, both of his eyes being crushed. All the immediate attempts to restore the unfortunate young man to consciousness proved futile, and he was carried home and doctors were called. The latter, after three hours of attention, succeeded in restoring their patient to consciousness, but he had several relapses ing, after shaking hands with and saying good-by to his friends. His last farewell was to a favorite dog, which would not leave his bedside. No member of the Mackay family was present at the deathbed.

Afraid of Brooklyn Bridge.

There is a man in Brooklyn who, although he has crossed theEast River to New York several times during the last twenty-five years, has never yet crossed the Brooklyn bridge.

He rode home in a Brooklyn street car last night with a party of people who had been to a New York theatre and had crossed the bridge to go home while he crossed by way of Fulton ferry.

"Why did you take the ferry in place of the bridge?" he was asked.

"Because the ferry is safer."

"What!"

"Why," he said, "I wouldn't cross that spider thing for ten thousand dollars."

The others looked and saw that he was serious. They decided that life was too short to discuss matters with him.—New York Journal.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOME.

IT IS UTILIZED FOR A LOAN EXHIBITION.

An Albanian Who Controls Millions—His Rapid Rise From Humble Surroundings—What Pluck and Energy Accomplish.

Special Albany Letter.

One of the most beautiful homes along the banks of the Hudson River, where magnificent residences abound, is that of Governor Morton at Ellerslie. With their accustomed liberality, the Governor and Mrs. Morton have thrown open their home for a loan exhibition, which is organized in the interests of the Free Library of Rhinebeck. The details of this work were in charge of Miss Idella Morton, and nothing was lacking to make the affair a brilliant success.

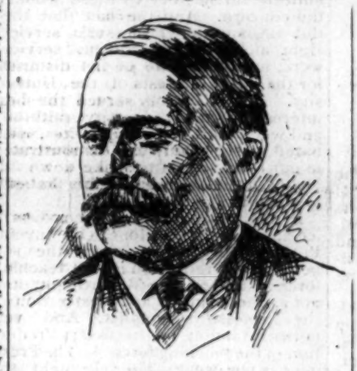
Contributions to the exhibition were not confined to people of social prominence, but the public at large took a deep interest and of course made it a remarkable success. It is impossible to read here a list of the relics that have been on exhibition; but among them may be mentioned family portraits, rare laces, old china, gold and silver ware and exquisite gowns, many of which have never before been loaned. Perhaps the most highly prized relic at the exhibition was a bit of drapery loaned by Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and which was formerly the property of Marie Antionette. It is said to have covered the altar before which she knelt.

The executive mansion at Albany, which is the Governor's official residence, has undergone a thorough renovation during the absence of the family this summer, and is now nearly ready for occupancy. Many important improvements have been made by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and it has been made in all respects a suitable home for the Governor of this great State.

The good old custom of ornamenting the Albany Common Council chamber with oil portraits of all the Governors of the State is happily to be continued, and Mr. Morton is now being painted by a great artist. The city limits its appropriation for this work to $1,000 for each picture, but Governor Morton, it is understood, will see that no consideration of economy are permitted to interfere with the artist's last work.

The painting will soon be completed and will be hung beside that of his predecessor, Governor Flower.

Everybody in Albany knows Anthony N. Brady, and what is better, every one admires the energy and persistency which he has displayed, and which have already made him one of the wealthest men in Eastern New York. Mr. Brady was born in France in 1843, of Irish parents, who were refugees from their na-



Anthony N. Brady.

tive island. His parents came to America when young Anthony was very young, and settled in Troy.

Early in life young Brady was fully convinced that he must make his own way, and he set about the task with a degree of determination and enthusiasm which almost won the battle at the outset.

When fourteen years of age he became connected with the Delavan House, in Albany, in an humble position, and soon after opened a retail tea store on South Pearl street. In a very short time there were other tea stores with the Brady sign over their front doors, and in a few years there were not many others in the city. Gradually he reached out to adjoining towns and soon controlled the tea trade of this part of the State.

But this field was not broad enough for the restless and untiring spirit of this aggressive young man. The streets of Albany were then paved with cobble pavement. A movement was inaugurated to put in new sewers and a decent pavement. Mr. Brady immediately became a contractor, and for many years he controlled nearly all the work of this description which was done in Albany. He built sewers and laid pavement by the mile, and soon became the owner of an immense stone quarry from which the paving blocks were cut.

Fifteen years ago Albany had a gas company which was struggling along and manufacturing its gas under the old system. Mr. Brady's keen eye saw that there was money to be made in this business by introducing new methods and cutting off useless expenses. He quickly mastered the subject, and very soon had a controling interest in the company. His operations were then extended to Troy, where the same condition of affairs prevailed. Senator Murphy, Governor Flower and Mr. E. C. Benedict became associated with Mr. Brady in the development of these enterprises, but to Mr. Brady's great ability as a manager is their success chiefly due. More recently Mr. Brady turned his attention and directed his energies toward a reorganization and consolidation of the Chicago gas companies. This plan met with opposition from the Standard Oil Company, but under the skilful and able management of Mr. Brady it has at last proved successful, and the consolidated stock has now been listed in Wall street and has risen more than twenty points in value.

When it become evident that electricity must soon supercede gas for lighting, Mr. Brady turned his attention to this subject, and quickly mastered it. He studied electricity and became an expert in volts and amperes. In 1881 his company secured a contract for lighting the streets of Albany, and it proved to be a very profitable one. It is now said that Mr. Brady and his associates control a new discovery in lighting by electricity which opens unlimited possibilities.

Ten years ago Mr. Brady's attention was directed to the wretched horse railroad system of Albany and Troy, and he immediately commenced operations which have resulted in a complete reorganization of the entire system of both cities, including the West Troy line, which connects the two, and is a very lively competitor with the belt line steam railroad.

Soon after his first electrical success, which might have truly electrified capitalists had they known what was to come, Mr. Brady formed in Albany a company for the construction of street railways, based on patents for the laying of a peculiar framework, with connecting joints between the rails. The patents were tried in Albany.

Here, too, interesting developments followed. Mr. Brady's company was employed to put down the new patent track on the street railway in Harlem, now known as the Huckleberry road. The company put down the track, but couldn't get any pay for it. So it had to take the road itself in payment. This road was then reorganized, and with it were consolidated several small lines, and the Hon. E. A. Mahar, of Albany, was placed in charge. Although not so successful as was predicted, the road is destined to become a very valuable property as the population on its line increases.

Other large railroad operations in New York city, Brooklyn and Providence, R. I., have more recently engrossed the attention of this prosperous Albany boy, and in one of these a few months ago Mr. Brady drew a check for $1,000,000. It is said that in two days' time he consummated the deal for the purchase of the Providence lines, which have been capitalized at $16,000,000.

And with it all—interests so diverse, so enormous as to daze an ordinary man—Anthony Brady is as cool as a cucumber. For a transaction in millions he never turns a hair; let one of his children be ill, and he is unfitted for work and hurries home from his office.

Early in life Mr. Brady married Miss Marcia A. Myers, daughter of a prominent Vermont lawyer, a probate judge. His home is still in the three story red brick building in Willett street, Albany, where he has lived for many years. His wife and children, two boys and four girls, whom he holds dearer, his friends say, than all else in the world, pass peaceful, happy lives in that modest dwelling which looks out over Washington Park.

Politically, Mr. Brady has always been identified with the Democratic party. He was a friend and intimate of the late Daniel Manning. He is a friend and admirer of William C. Whitney, whom he hopes to see the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He never held any political office except that of Fire Commissioner, an unsalaried post, in Albany about ten years ago.

C. F. R. COE.

Health Rules in Public Schools.

Hygenic rules for the government of schools, formulated by Professor Herman M. Briggs, and approved by Health Commissioner Fowler, have been passed by the New York Board of Health.

The use of slates, slate-pencils and sponges is discontinued. Pens and lead-pencils will be used hereafter, and they must not be transferred from one pupil to another. Books taken to their homes by pupils must be covered once a month with brown manilla paper.

Places for drinking water on the ground floor of schoolhouses will be abolished, and covered pitchers will be provided for each classroom. Every pupil will have a numbered cup, and the interchange of cups is prohibited.

The principal or teacher in charge must notify the Board of Health once a week of the names and addresses of all pupils kept from school by illness of whatever nature. When a pupil is excluded on account of illness his seat shall be washed with a soda solution.

All principals and teachers should be forbidden, the rule says, from sending a pupil to the house of another for any reason whatever.

An Hospitable Southerner.

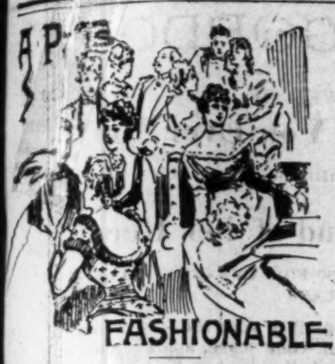
A Boston young man, who once took a riding journey of five weeks in South Carolina, on one occasion took dinner at a farmhouse, and afterward sat upon the front porch talking to his host, thinking to postpone his departure till the cool of the evening. The Southerner kept examining the sky as if apprehensive of a storm, and looked with dismay at his crops scattered over the fields, evidently fearing that they would be ruined. "What a piece of Southern shiftlessness!" the Bostonian said to himself.

After a while, however, the idea came into the Northerner's head that perhaps his host felt it impolite to leave a guest, and so sat asking the news from the North, and telling humorous anecdotes, while longing to get at his crops. Accordingly the traveler bade his host a cordial but brief farewell, sprang upon his horse, and rode away. Turning in his saddle a moment later, he saw his host, with a pitchfork in his hand, dashing at full speed around the corner of the house to the barn, that he might get out his horse and set to work.

Printers Error's.

Once upon a time the Foulis printing establishment at Glasgow determined to print a perfect Horace; accordingly, the proof sheets were hung up at the gates of the university, and a sum of money was paid for every error detected. Notwithstanding these precautions the edition had six uncorrected errors in it when it was finally published. Disraeli says that the so-called Pearl bible had 6,000 errata! The works of Picus of Mirandula, Strasburg, 1507, gave a list of errrata covering fifteen folio pages, and a worse case is that of "Missae ac Missalis Anatomia" (1561), a volume of 172 pages, 15 of which are devoted to the errata. The author of the Missae felt so deeply aggrieved by this array of blunders that he made a public explanation to the effect that the devil himself stole the manuscript, tampered with it, and then actually compelled the printer to misread it. I am not sure, says a recent writer, that this ingenious explanation did not give origin to the term of "printer's devil."

Try and feel thankful about something at least once a day.



FASHIONABLE

The full sleeve still retains its vogue.

For the darkest of cloth dresses to be trimmed with the most elaborate of embroideries formed of lace and jewels.

Fur takes the liberty of putting in a very early appearance on many of the dresses, a narrow edge of ermine being used, while sable and astrachan are no less in demand; indeed, I think of the three furs, sable is the most popular. Without a doubt it is the dearest to the purse as well as to the heart.

Allow me to explain that the bodice will still continue to overhang the skirts. This being a becoming style, it is not to be at once permitted to become demode.

The full skirt is still "all the go," despite the disapprobation of its numerous critics, and some new dresses are made with under petticoats, these showing in the center of the front, while the skirt is gathered right the way round the back. This style is suited only to a tall woman.

The autumn jackets are short and capes are numerous, the latter displaying but little novelty.

Gores of fur make an attractive appearance in a velvet cape, chinchilla being successfully used on blue velvet, and gores of mink look extremly well set in cloth of the same shade outlined with braid.

Braid is having an "inning," it is of the simplest kind and can be seen on velvet frocks as well as on dresses of cloth. However cloth appears to be the most legitimate companion.

Our attention is also called to the theatre dress and nothing can be more appropriate than a black satin skirt of really good quality, made in the newest shape combined with a bodice of embroidery, resting npon a narrow band of colored velvet.

No doubt we shall be induced, to wear the beautiful black hat worn by our Parisian sisters, with innumerable feathers, and to enlighten the effect of this most elegant jewelled buckles are being prepared of dark and white diamonds, enamel and gold and of both old and modern design.

A lovely white felt hat was seen on one of our fashionable boulevards, trimmed with old point lace, an enormous black birds, and a large bunch of shaded laces.

Several hats of simple detail, but no less attractive were also seen, made of felt in light shades, and a display of quills at each side, no longer two quills but a bunch of them, the ends being brought through an ornament of some kind, and the other trimmings consisting solely of a band of ribbon.

The perfectly simple tailor made dress, which in spite of its various rivals continues to hold its own, even without the aid of much novelty in its details. The coats are a little shorter, but the skirts are still simple.

Crush or stock collar will continue in style made of velvet, silk, or satin, as woolen goods are usually too heavy to be in loose folds. Rosettes at the side are quite pretty, but points of the same or a contrasting material form a beautiful finish.

The vogue given to heliotrope, gray, and black, is attributed the fact that so many of the royalties are laying aside mourning and assuming these shades.

Rudyard Kipling's new story, which The Ladies Home Journal is about to begin, is a romance of India, really a strong love story and has for its title "William the Conqueror."

James Whitcomb Riley has completed a new series of poems in which he varies the treatment of each one to such an extent that they are said to show the Hoosier poet's versatility to a remarkable degree. He has given the series to The Ladies Home Journal, in which the first is about to be published. A. B. Frost has been engaged by the magazine to illustrate the poems.

Not long before his death the poet Longfellow told Hezekiah Butterworth one evening in his library how he came to write "The Psalm of Life," "The Bridge," "Excelsior," "Hiawatha," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," and some of his other great poems. Mr. Butterworth has now embodied the evening's talk in an article on "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-known Poems," which The Ladies Home Journal will publish in its next number.

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HOW THE POST WAS NAMED.

Sergeant Aperson, Who Died on the Dancing Shadow of the Flag.

Col. Will L. Visscher tells a pathetic story in connection with the organization of a G. A. R. post at Tacoma. The average post is named after some one of the great generals who were conspicuous in the war. But there are many names which, though perhaps not prefixed by any grand titles, are fully as worthy of the honor as any that have been used. Col. Visscher felt this most emphatically at the time of the organization alluded to. When the question of a name arose, there were dozens offered, and no doubt that of some noted general or brigadier-general would have been selected had it not been for the Colonel's story. As it was, however, the post was organized, Col. Visscher was elected commander and the name of Coleman R. Aperson was adopted, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

"Coleman R. Aperson, of Kentucky," said Col. Visscher, when he had the floor, "was one of the warmest, dearest friends I ever had, and the keenest grief I ever felt was when he was shot through the heart while at my side, in the trenches of the battle of Resaca. We were a Damon and Pythias if there ever were two such personages. Coley, as I used to call him, held no higher rank than that of a quartermaster's sergeant, and he had no business whatever in a battle. But he would go in, and many times we have fought side by side. Just before Resaca I asked him to keep out of the fight, but he would not.

"'Don't go into this, Coley,' I begged.

"'But I shall,' he replied; 'I want some more of that same Chickamauga fun.'

"Our regiment was the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, and at that time I was the color sergeant of the regiment. Notwithstanding all my pleading, Coley was fully determined to enter the fight. He succeeded in getting the second sergeant of the color guard, who carries the State flag, to give up his place, and thus we were close together. Once more I tried to dissuade him. I had an undefined feeling that if he went in he would be killed.

"'Why, what's the matter with you today, Will?' he exclaimed. 'What makes you so nervous about me? You never were so before.'

"'I know it, Coley,' I answered, 'but to-day I have a fear. I can't tell why, but for some reason I feel as if you were going to be shot.'

"He looked at me a moment brightly, and then spoke words I have never forgotten. They are as poetic as anything I ever heard in my life. Waving his colors gracefully over his head, he cried out:

"'Well, suppose I am; I shall die on the dancing shadow of my country's flag.'"

The State of the Righteous Dead.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler read a paper on September 24 at the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New York city on "The State of the Righteous Dead." The New York Herald reports Mr. Tyler as saying, in part:

"In the New Testament there are two classes of texts referring to the 'state of the righteous dead.' No theory can be correct that does not harmonize them. Previous to the death of Christ there are several allusions to the intermediate or middle state. Hades expressed the state of the dead, without regard to their condition. At death the good and bad alike went into hades. The rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in torment.

"Christ was in hades while His body was in the grave, yet this was a place of rest. David, speaking of the Christ, said: 'Thou wilt not leave my soul in hades.' Hades included both Paradise and Tartarus—the one the abode of the righteous, the other the place for the wicked. Christ did not go to the Father while His body was in the grave, for on the day of His resurrection He said to Mary: 'I have not yet ascended to my Father!' It was there made evident that paradise was not the dwelling place of God—that it was not what we call heaven—it was but the intermediate, or middle state.

"Previous to the glorification of Jesus paradise was in hades. Every passage in the Bible so teaches. Now paradise is in heaven. Every passage subsequent to the resurrection of the Son of God so teaches. Heaven and hades are two distinct places. One of the main points of dissimilarity between the old covenant and the new is that in the new our sins and iniquities are remembered no more, while under the old they were continually brought to remembrance by the offering of bulls and goats, typical of Him who, in the fulness of time, would make a real atonement of our sins."

Dr. Tyler went on to express the belief that all the righteous who died previous to the resurrection of Christ waited in an intermediate resting place before they were admitted to heaven. Heaven was therefore a place closed to mortals during all the early days of the world's history. He continued:

"Jesus in his death in some sense vanquished the devil. When Jesus died he went into hades, as we have seen. Its gates closed on him. He was a prisoner within its gates and Satan held the keys. Could he have held Jesus as his prisoner as he has held all the rest of the human race the story of the world's redemption would never have been told. Satan was clamorous to get the Son of God into the grave, under the dominion of death. He little thought that, in this, Jesus would only stoop to conquer. He voluntarily went within. He feared not to meet Satan in his own dominion.

"When, on the third day, He came forth he wrested from Satan the keys of hades, opened its gates and came forth conqueror. Not only so; he dragged the captor captive. Hence he said to John on the Isle of Patmos: 'I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of hades.' Hitherto Satan had carried them, but now they suspend from the girdle of the Son of God; hence in His own death the Son of God destroyed the power of Satan over the dominion of death. Paradise in hades is eternally no more. That department of hades is abolished."

Boy With a Big Head.

There is a negro boy living in Madison, Fla., whose head measures fifty inches in circumference. He is only three feet tall.

Optician (to his new clerk)—"Now, in sending out those price lists write the addresses as small as possible, so that those reading them may feel how badly they need glasses."

BULLS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Terrific Combat for $500 Takes Place in a Florida Woods.

To settle a bet made by their owners two bulls met in a duel to the death near Callahan, Fla. The combat took place in an inclosed space in the Piney Woods about 200 feet square, says the New York Morning Journal, and was witnessed by over 1,000 citizens, many of them from Jacksonville and Fernandina. The bulls were owned by Messrs. McLendon and Jones, wealthy planters. No gamer animals ever met in the arena. The Jones bull was of a red color and the McLendon animal of a dun hue. The bulls were about eight years old and each weighed about 900 pounds. The animals have been noted for their fierceness, and their owners have been forced to keep them closely confined.

The other day the owners met and began discussing the fighting qualities of the bulls, which resulted in an agreement to match the animals for $500 a side.

The animals were driven into the arena from opposite sides, and then began a contest, which will long be remembered by those present. The bulls were eager for the fray and immediately dashed at one another. They met with terrific force in the middle of the arena. Both seemed partially stunned by the shock of the collision. The red bull was the first to recover, and dashed at the dun animal, succeeding in gashing the latter in the side. The wound only served to enrage the dun bull, and he repaid it in kind, tearing open the flank of the red animal. The contest continued for thirty minutes with the utmost ferocity, each animal giving and receiving dozens of wounds. The red bull was the more active, and, probably, bore fewer wounds than his opponent. Both animals were now winded and seemed willing to rest a few minutes. Bets were 2 to 1 that the red bull would win.

As soon as the animals had rested they dashed at one another again, meeting in the middle of the arena. Both bulls fell to the ground and seemed unable to rise. The red animal gave a conclusive kick or two and became still, while the dun bull continued to struggle, but could not rise. The spectators approached and found that in the collision one of the dun's horns had entered the right eye of the red animal, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. The animals met with such force that the dun bull could not withdraw his horn, and the skull of the red animal was split in order to release the victor. Although the dun bull had won by a chance blow, he was horribly wounded. He had been torn in twenty places by the horns of his opponent, and his wounds will probably prove fatal. The sand of the arena resembled the floor of a slaughter house, so profusely were the combatants bled. It is estimated that $4,000 changed hands on the result. The spectators, most of whom saw the Corbett-Mitchell mill, say the contest beat prize fighting.

Don't Get Red-Headed.

The general supposition is that to "get red-headed" is slang for getting angry. This is based upon the prevalent belief that red-headed persons are more excitable and liable to sudden passion than other people—a belief hardly in harmony with the fact that the dark haired, dark skinned races of southern climes are more highly strung and violently passionate than the fair haired natives of the north.

But does not the hair really and actually change hues under the more violent emotions, just as does the complexion? There are plenty of instances where intense fear and mental suffering have blanched hair to snowy white in a few hours. Will it turn red with passion?

"I know it to be a fact," said a lady friend of mine, with light brown hair in which there isn't a tinge of red under ordinary circumstances.

"I got terribly angry one day," she continued, laughingly, "and my hair turned red as could be. Fortunately, it went back again to its normal condition. A brute in human form cut off the tail of my pet cat. I could have seen that man hanged without the quiver of an eyelid, I believe. My husband came in about that time, and, without knowing the cause of my wrath, suddenly exclaimed:

"'Why, Allie, your hair is turning red!'

"'Well, you'd get "red-headed," too,' said I—thinking of the slang for getting angry—'if somebody had chopped your dog's tail off.'

"'But I don't mean that,' he replied; 'it is actually getting red! Look in the glass. It is queer I never noticed it before.'

"And, don't you know, I looked in the mirror, and, sure enough, my hair was of a distinct reddish tinge! I was so astonished—for I then supposed, with him, that my hair had been changing for some time and that we hadn't noticed it up to that moment.

"We laughed so much about it that I soon got in good humor again. And then I went to the glass again to look at it—and I let it down about my shoulders—and we both examined it. But, don't you know, it was just as usual. It wasn't red at all!

"After that I noticed that whenever I lost my temper I got red-headed for the time being."—New York Herald.

New Uses for Peat.

The numerous peat bogs of New England have hitherto been of little use to their owners, but the new process of making gas from peat may greatly enhance their value. The tests just made at Cambridge encourage the hope that a high grade of gas may be manufactured at a low price. By an ingenious and comparatively simple method intense heat is generated from this bog-product, which becomes available for steam power.

Male and Female Vanity.

Woman and the mirror have long been the subject matter of fun by the column, but if the dear creature can beat her brother she is most remarkable. The radiant, bemirrored elevator is responsible for the demonstration of this. It takes but the most superficial observer to note that nine out of ten men who ride in the elevators take a peep into the reflecting glasses, give the mustache a twist, push back a lock or two of hair or shake out coat lapels.

Men Who Make Ink.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing ink in the United States, and their yearly wages amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. About the same number are employed in making printing inks.

THE WICKED WEEVIL.

Uncle Sam to Try to Stamp Out the Insect Grain-Destroyer.

The pernicious weevils are making themselves so obnoxious in this country that experts of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in making a special study of them. Every year they destroy many millions of dollars' worth of stored cereals in granaries and elevators. In fact, the question how to fight them is one of serious and growing economic importance. Strange to say, very little scientific attention has been directed to these insects up to date, and not much is known about them. It is reckoned that they cause an annual loss of over $1,000,000 in Texas alone, and in 1893 the corn crop of Alabama was damaged by them to the extent of $1,370,000.

There are about forty species of these insects, some of which are beetles and others moths. Nearly all of them are assisted immigrants, having been imported from abroad in cargoes of grain in this manner they have been distributed by commerce to all parts of the world.

Three of the species actually live in the kernels, while the others feed on the starchy contents. Grain infested by them is unfit for human consumption, and has been known to cause serious illness. It is poisonous to horses, and is not wholesome even for swine. Poultry, however, find it palateable and nutritious. The moths especially are prolific that the progeny of a single pair in a twelve-month will number many thousands, capable of destroying several tons of grain. Fortunately, the increase of these pests is checked to some extent by natural enemies, among which are spiders that inhabit mills and granaries. In the fields they are preyed upon by birds and bats.

One of the worst of these insects is the familiar "granary weevil," which is mentioned in the Georgics of Virgil. Its ravages made it known long before the Christian era. It is native to the region of the Mediterranean. Having been domesticated for so long a time, it has lost the use of its wings. The female punctures the kernel with her snout and inserts an egg from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the hull and feeds on the starchy interior.

Quite as bad as this beetle is a moth that comes from the Mediterranean region also. The larva, which is known in the United States as the "fly weevil," does most injury to corn and wheat. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent. in weight and 75 per cent. of its starchy matter. Incidentally, it is rendered totally unfit for food, and bread made from wheat infested by the insect is said to have caused an epidemic recently in France. The pest was noticed in North Carolina as early as 1728.

Another wicked imported bug is the "rice weevil." It originated in India, whence it has been distributed by commerce all over the world. At present it does as much harm as any other known insect, being a serious pest in the Southern States. In the tropics generally it does enormous damage. Formerly, when long voyages were necessary in importing grain from the East, it frequently destroyed whole cargoes, having plenty of time to multiply. The adult beetles of this species cause much trouble in storehouses and groceries by invading boxes of crackers, cakes, yeast cakes and macaroni and barrels and bins of flour and meal. They can subsist for months on sugar, and sometimes they burrow into ripening peaches and grapes.

A new grain-destroyer has recently attracted attention in this country, and has earned for itself the title of "scourge of the flour mill." It is the "Mediterranean flour moth." The caterpillars spin webs which make the flour clotted and lumpy, so that the machinery in the mills becomes clogged and has to be stopped for a considerable time. The larvae prefer flour or meal, but they flourish also on bran, prepared cereal foods and crackers.

This subject is considered of such importance that much space will be devoted to it in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The remarks made therein are based upon recent study of weevils and their habits by Mr. F. H. Chittenden, of the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers are informed that the best remedy for such mischief is bisulphide of carbon, which may be applied in moderately tight bins by simply pouring the liquid into shallow pans or on bits of cotton waste and distributing them about on the surface of the grain.

The stuff rapidly evaporates, and the vapor, being heavier than air, descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects as well as rats and mice which it may contain.

In France a number of machines have been devised for the treatment of infested grain. Into these the grain is poured and either revolved while exposed to heat or subjected to a violent agitation, which kills the insects. Frequent handling of grain by shovelling, stirring or transferring from one receptacle to another is destructive to the moths, as they are unable to extricate themselves from the mass and perish in the attempt. The practice of storing grain in large bulk is also recommended, as the surface layers only become infested. Natives in India store their wheat in air-tight pits to preserve it from the rice weevil, and condemn ventilation. In Europe and America, on the other hand, ventilation is practised with decided benefit.

Good-Natured Napoleon III.

It was a few evenings before the Emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. Gen. de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said, aloud, lighting a cigarette; "in a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless providence and the lunacy commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the General went upstairs to the Empress' drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the Emperor came up to him with a smile. "My dear General," he remarked, quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the Empress!"

Plenty of Room in Canada

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States.

WHAT WOMEN DRESS FOR.

One of Them Says It Is to Please the Taste of Men.

A group of young women sat around a dainty tea table discussing dress and their wafers almost in the same breath. "I am only beginning to take an interest in my gowns," said a sun-browned maid who had just returned from a summer resort where there were twenty-six girls to three men. "Although my summer costumes were perfectly lovely I did not thrill over them once, for what was the use of donning the most becoming frock when there were no men to be overpowered by the effect. I argue that we dress to please the men, therefore I state in all candor that I don't care a button what sort of gowns I have unless I know that men are going to see them."

"But a woman knows more about their value and their style," put in a brown-eyed creature who always looks well.

"That's all very true," argued number one, "but the influence that men exercise upon women's dress is certainly underestimated. The taste of the husband, the taste of the lover, of the intimate friend, and even of the brother, has always to be deferred and submitted to, and in each and every case is acknowledged to be superior to that possessed by his fair subject. The secret of this is, perhaps, in a measure due to the fact that the masculine eye sees and judges from the effect produced, and a verdict is passed accordingly, whereas the feminine mind is often distracted by the choice of color, material, trimming and style offered; and when and where natural good taste does exist it is frequently dominated by the will of another actuated by self-interest, and thus good judgment is for the moment overpowered. Again, the desire to confine expense within a certain limit is another fertile source of sacrifice on the altar of good taste. Still, allowing all this and more, the fact remains incontrovertible that a man intuitively knows what suits a woman better than she does herself."

With a convincing air the speaker set her cup down, gave herself a furtive glance in the mirror, and departed to be seen soon after on Walnut street looking perfectly radiant as she walked along quite conscious that the man by her side regarded her get-up as eminently fetching.—Philadelphia Times.

A French Board and Its Lesson

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling people what animals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on the board is this:

"This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public."

And, of course, after that no boy or man would mar or remove the board. Then follows these instructions:

"Hedgehog lives upon mice, snails and wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedgehog.

"Toad helps agriculture, destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

"Mole destroys wire worms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

"Cook chafer and its larvae—deadly enemy to farmers; lays seventy to 100 eggs. Kill the cock chafer.

"Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children, don't take bird's nests."

And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need killing on a farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

College Diplomas and Debts.

Ann Arbor boys, says the Detroit Tribune, are ordered that they "cannot be graduated" unless they "pay up all their debts." The enterprise smells of the shrewdness of the thrifty townspeople of Ann Arbor. A little board bill here, a little beer bill there, a laundry bill somewhere else—no diploma. This is sheer nonsense. The faculty of the university should never descend to such truckling with local merchants. Is the Board of Regents to be regarded as a collection agency? Is the terror of withholding a well-earned diploma to intimidate the boys into paying all their bills on a certain day? Well, some of them have not the money, and what then? Are they to be disbarred? It is about time that some one out in that town was bold enough to make a test case. We would advise the young gentleman to do as they please about their bills, and not construe the faculty as a bill collecting agency.

The Mirror.

Every house should contain at least one mirror of sufficient length to enable one to see one's self within it at full length. No woman ever knows quite what an appearance she makes until she thus sees herself, and there are many little defects of dress only to be remedied by such observation. Many gowns would hang very differently, or be of different lengths, and sometimes, too, very much better boots would be donned, if the "gift" were thus given "to see ourselves as others see us."

Oil on Troubled Waters.

A seaman in the United States Navy has invented a machine for distributing oil at sea to lessen the volume of breaking waves. It consists of a metal tank in a box with a door in the side to show a gauge, which indicates the quantity of oil in the tank. A rubber tube passes from the bottom of the oil tank through the top of the surface of the sea. To the end of this rubber tube is a bulb for siphoning the oil from the tank. The naval authorities will take the matter up and experiment with it.

A Cure for Slander.

In Poland it was once the custom to sentence backbiters to go on all fours and bark like a dog for the space of a quarter of an hour. This mode of punishment was introduced during the reign of Charles V., but it was soon abolished as it had to be applied so frequently that his Majesty's rest was disturbed for the barking went on all the forenoon while the courts were sitting.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Tried to Cross a Track in Front of a Train.

Steubenville, O., Oct. —Four men were hurled into eternity yesterday morning at Miller's Station crossing, on the Panhandle Railroad, by eastbound accommodation train No. 16. The men were from Youngstown, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pa. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are Edward Cogan, a driver, eighteen years of age; Samuel Cogan, Jr., a plasterer, aged twenty; Samuel Cogan, Sr., a plasterer; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged twenty-six. The men were working for Jesse Cogan, who had a plastering contract under George C. Anderson & Sons. The men started for Miller's in a wagon. When near the railroad crossing they saw the accommodation and started the horse on the run to cross the tracks in front of the train.

The engineer of the train says he did not see the wagon until he was right on top of it, as there was a sharp curve approaching this point, and the engine struck the wagon about the middle, demolishing it and killing all four men. The horse escaped uninjured. After the coroner's inquest the bodies will be shipped to Youngstown. The engineer claims to have applied the air pressure as soon as he saw the wagon, but could not check the train in time to prevent the accident.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Aged Colored Man Killed by a Buffalo Tough.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. —A peculiarly brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the open court in the rear of Nos. 68 and 70 Sycamore street yesterday afternoon. The victim was Michael Johnson, an aged colored man and veteran of the civil war. The murderer was Frank Gordon, an all-round tough. Johnson had lifted the small son of Gordon from a rickety old hogshead, where he was in danger of hurting himself, and this provoked the attack. Johnson was kicked viciously in the stomach by his brutal assailant, and died almost immediately. The murderer was taken into custody. Johnson was a native of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

Santa Clara Laid Waste.

Havana, Oct. —A cyclone has caused havoc in Santa Clara province. The wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour, uprooting trees, wrecking houses and laying waste cane fields. The damage is enormous. The people in the interior villages are thoroughly discouraged at so many successive calamities. The danger for Havana is now over. It has been raining all over the island more than twenty-four hours incessantly, and there are fears of another disastrous flood in Vuelta Abajo and in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces.

The storm's trajectory shows that it will strike the southeastern portion of Florida, and perhaps will be more violent there than here, as it was momentarily increasing in intensity while passing over this island. Communication with Matanzas is stopped, as every wire is down and the railroad track is flooded.

Returned the Wedding Presents.

New York, Oct. —A package containing jewelry intended as wedding presents to the Duke of Marlborough and his bride-elect, Miss Vanderbilt, was received by steamer on Saturday, and held for duty. The value of the presents as appraised by the customs officials was about $250, according to the statement of Col. Phelps, chief of the ninth or law division. The Duke was notified of the arrival of the wedding presents, and was required to pay the duty. He did not respond, but yesterday Mr. Fraser, the British Consul, called upon Col. Phelps and secured permission to return the glittering baubles to the senders in Europe, as the Duke did not care to pay the duty thereon.

Burned to Death.

New York, Oct. —George Winter, who lived in a little cottage on John street, Sag Harbor, L. I., was burned to death yesterday morning. Winter's wife was absent from home at the time of the fire. The firemen did not know that Winter was in the burning building until after the fire was extinguished. His charred body was found in the kitchen. It is thought Winter accidentally upset a lamp, which started the fire, and that he was overcome in his efforts to extinguish it. Winter was a German, forty years old.

Fourteen Chinese Put to Death.

Foochow, China, Oct. — Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death yesterday morning at Kucheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign Consular Commission, the Chinese Prefect, the District Magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

Czar Wants to See Emperors.

Berlin, Oct. —The Czar earnestly wishes to meet, after his coronation, and converse with Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, according to the Localanzeiger, which reports that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, so informed Emperor William when he recently visited him at his shooting box at Hubertstock.

Italy Cuts Portugal.

Rome, Oct. —As an outcome of the King of Portugal postponing his promised visit to Rome on account of the Pope's opposition, it is reported that Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Pope's opposition to the visit is due to the difficulty a Catholic monarch would be under in being received by both the Quirinal and the Vatican.

Second Advance in Three Months.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. —The Crane Iron Works increased the wages of their four hundred employees 10 per cent. yesterday. This is the second advance in the past three months.

Ten Little Goes Perish.

Warraw, Oct. — The Children's Home at Stargard, in the Sajorochek district of Polish Prussia, has been destroyed by fire. Ten children were burned to death.

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FOR PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,

OF OHIO.

TODYISM.

In the ancient times it was the King's jester whose characteristics were to tody to the King, and when civilization became so prevalent in the land, todyism was considered acts of an ancient dispensation

This is not, or it seems not to be so in our American politics.

This was fully demonstrated at the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening when the recent speech of Prof. Booker T. Washington was being discussed.

The President of the Literary at the opening of the discussion, after the paper had been read by Mr. L. M. Hershaw, who is a brilliant speaker as well as writer, informed the audience that Prof. Washington's recent Atlanta speech had been indorsed by President Cleveland.

That was a signal for all office holders and employes of the government to do likewise.

The President of the Literary, Mr. A. E. Clark, is a clerk in the Pension Office; Mr. Hershaw is a clerk in the Land Office; Mr. Jesse Lawson, is a clerk in the Pension Office and editor of a colored democratic journal in this city called the Colored American, and J. W. Cromwell is a school teacher, all of whom indorsed the speech of Prof. Washington.

The non-office holders, Mr. L. W. Publies, a colored democrat, Wetherless, a colored republican and non office-holder, Prof. Richards, a non officer-holder, and other non office-holders opposed the paper and condemned the speech of Prof. Washington.

The opinon of office holders under any administration, democratic or republican is taken with a suspicious degree of allowance.

Mr. Jesse Lawson, the District Commissioner of the Atlanta Exposition has reported that there is no discrimination in Atlanta, notwithstanding the published letter of Mrs. Booker T. Washington and other ladies and gentleman who have been there.

The speech of Prof. Washington is as poisonous to the Afro-American negro as the asp that stung Cleopatra.

Mr. Lawson in a suasive manner said the white ladies of Atlanta, pulled flowers from their bosoms and threw them at Prof. Washington.

He said something that was death to the Afro-American and elevating to the white people. What fool wouldn't applaud the down fall of his aspiring competitor?

We have never seen a fool yet but wha twould not applaud the folly of others.

Brother Cooper will no doubt be given an opportunity, to show his honesty and uncalled for attack he has made on Professor Gregory. Can you take a hint Brother Cooper? Read your editorial over again Brother Cooper, and then inform the BEE what you think of it.

People who charge others with being dishonest certainly ought to be honest with themselves.

If it is a crime to borrow and owe money, certainly the world is guilty.

BENEFIT FOR MRS. WALLER.

The BEE would suggest to the patriotic people of this city that a more opportune time could not present itself than now to tender a complimentary testimonial, of a substantial manner, to Mrs. John Waller and her four children who have been kindly brought to this country at the governments expense. We are of the opinion that our patriotic citizens would liberally contribute to a testimonial gotten up by some responsible parties. The BEE would suggest that Rev. Walter H. Brooks, Robert H. Key, Rev. H. C. Robinson, George W. Lee, Dr. D. H. Williams, N. E. Cuney, Daniel Murray, E. M. Hewlett, Lawyer W. C. Martin, Hon. B. K. Bruce, T. L. Jones, Hon. John M. Langston, and W. H. Brooker to call a meeting and arrange for a complimentary testimonial to the imprisoned American. Start at once.

Perhaps Mr. Cooper will find out that it is better to be honest.

Certainly the editor will have a chance to test his honesty.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY NEW OFFICERS.

Several important changes among officials of the Southern Railway system will be made November 1. Among the appointments are the following: General freight agent; Horace F. Smith, for years general freight agent of the Queen and Cresent route at Cincinnati; assistant general freight agents, J. H. Drake, with headquarters at Richmond; Edward Fitzgerald, with headquarters at Knoxville, and Haiden Miller, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Mr. Smith's jurisdiction will extend over the whole Southern Railway, and he will have his office in this city. Mr. Drake is to have charge of the Eastern system, and Mr. Fitzgerald of the Western. Changes are contemplated in the transportation department. These will include mainly the naming of an assistant general superintendant to have charge of the Alabama Great Southern.

PRIZE-FIGHT LAW SUSTAINED.

The Introduction of Reforms Anxiously Watched from Constantinople.

Constantinople, Oct. —The Grand Vizier Kiamel Pasha, has communicated to Shakir Pasha, the scheme for reform to be introduced in the Vilayets of Erzeroun, Bitlis, Van, Siwas, Mamuretulaziz and Diarbekir. The high commissioner has been instructed to maintain a scrupulous watch over the execution of the reforms, and to report the results by letter to Constantinople.

Disturbances of a serious nature are reported from Koruun. The Turks attacked the Armenians inhabiting the village of Semulas, in the district of Mudania. Twenty-four persons were killed on both sides.

HILLS TEEMING WITH PROSPECTORS.

Stampede for the New Gold Fields at Harley Creek, Mont.

Chicago, Oct. —A special from Great Falls (Mont.) says: "A stampede is being made for new gold fields on Harley creek and the hills are teeming with prospectors who have staked out every foot of ground in the vicinity of the first claims and are out with a brand new town christened Johnnesburg as a token of the future of the camp.

"The rock is of a dull terra cotta color that crushes easily between the fingers and bears gold in large quantities. Johannesburg is in the Belt mountains and easy of access."

TWENTY-FOUR ARMENIANS KILLED.

Wrecked from Constantinople.

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COAL FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Lackawanna and Erie Make Increase of From 15 to 25 Cents a Ton.

New York, Oct. —The Lackawanna and Erie companies will, on November 1, advance anthracite coal freight rates from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton. This is the schedule:

At Buffalo, $2, an advance of 25 cents; at Syracuse, $1.90, an advance of 20 cents; at Hoboken, $1.45, an advance of 20 cents.

The Erie will make the freight rate on anthracite to Idewater $1.85, which means really $1.65, as its rate covers delivery in New York city. All of the New York companies have advanced anthracite coal prices to the West. The Lackawanna and Philadelphia companies will advance Idewater coal prices tomorrow to the basis established by the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania companies.

STEAMSHIPS TORPEDO BOATS.

No More Cuban Expeditions Will be Sent From This Country.

Madrid, Oct. —Three additional torpedo boats have been ordered to Cuba and another consignment of 1,500 Auser rifles has been forwarded to Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The plantation of San Martin, the home of the Marquis Apezteguia, was burned by a band of sixty insurgents yesterday, commanded by Jose Munoz. Troops are in pursuit of the insurgents, and the soldiers have already killed one and wounded three of the enemy.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.—The Cuban expeditions from this country, according to the statements of local leaders, have come to an end by the capture, on Sunday, at the British island of Inagua, of fifteen men. They could not get transportation to Cuba, and were waiting on the island for a steamer to return home, by orders from New York, where a British man-of-war landed some marines and arrested them. They were taken to New Providence, where they are now held as prisoners.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Lenity has almost always wisdom and justice on its side.—Hosea Ballou.

Prize fights have one redeeming quality, viz.: Some very bad characters get very soundly whipped.

Theodore Parker used to say: "There is no peace for the wicked because there is no peace in them."

A drum major has no reason to be discontented with his walk in life. He's always at the head of the procession.

"Autumn is a jolly season of the year." "Why?" "It is the time political candidates remember their old friends."

Yeast—Did you ever hug a delusion? Crimsonbeak—Yes; before I married I thought the woman I loved was worth a fortune.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I began life without a cent in my pocket," said the purse-proud man to an acquaintance. "I didn't even have a pocket," replied the latter meekly.

Bellefield—The Fayes comet is said to be very faint. Bloomfield—You would be faint, too, if you had traveled as far. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"One trouble with you is that you are continually quarrelling with Lindley Murray." "That's where you don't know nothin'. I never heard of the gent."

"There she lay," says the sensational writer; "there, on the floor, breathing out her life in short pants." She must have been a lady bicyclist in up-to-date garb.

Confucius said: "Let the public schools be carefully maintained, and, above all, let youth be instructed early in the duties of life, and formed to good morals."

It is generally assumed that women have a better chance in the hereafter than men, and yet Revelations xii., 1, says: "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven: a woman."

Numerous are the people who have "builded better than they knew." A small boy in one of the public schools was asked to define a demagogue. "A demagogue," he said, "is a vessel that holds wine, gin, whiskey, or any other liquor."—Bangor News.

Mrs. Silmson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy, and wants you to promise never to do so again. Willie (to lady)—You needn't be afraid, ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Mann—That was a very pretty bonnet that Miss Kapote had on. Mrs. Mann—And pray how long have you been a judge of millinery? Mr. Mann—Never claimed to be. All I know is the other women declared that it was hideous.—Boston Transcript.

Gus—Did you make an impression on that pretty girl you got so wild about? George—I'm afraid not. When I called she summoned her chaperon, and then the two spent the evening arguing the points of a new costume, with me as umpire.—New York Weekly.

WAYS OF THE WORLD.

Wage earners of Rhode Island are forty-two per cent. of the population.

There are no old maids in Japan. When a woman is not married at a certain age, the authorities choose a husband for her whom she is compelled to marry.

Dr. Parkhurst declares that "Christian fidelity means patriotism just as much as it does piety; means being a good citizen just as much as it does being a good church member."

The persons of African descent in the United States are classified according to the degrees of colored blood into 6,337,980 blacks, 956,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons, and 69,926 octoroons.

According to reports, silk culture promises to become an important industry in Oregon. A Japanese has been experimenting in that State for several years, and his exhibits for this season are commented on very favorably by experts.

Women are now admitted to lectures at Edinburg University, where they sit on the front seats. Recently eight women were attending Professor Tait's lecture on the geometric forms of crystals. "An octahedron, gentlemen," said the professor, "is a body with eight plane faces. For example—" "Look at the front bench," broke in a man from the back seats.

The London Daily Telegraph has opened its columns lately to a discussion as to the "Age of Love"—what period of life men and women fall most hopelessly and powerfully under the sway of the rosy god. Of course, the opportunity for individuals to rush into print with views, opinions, and experiences has not been lost, and many illuminating recitals are the consequence. One of the most amusing phrases evolved in the controversy is the designation of elderly sirens as "ladies in the bloom of their wrinkles." That should become historic, soothing, and cheering, as it must, the melancholy days of crow's-feet and spectacles.

An American tourist recently sent his bicycle from London to Paris by mail, at a cost of a few pence, and received it in perfect order. That looks like a yarn, but it is straight. The English parcels post now carries mail packages not over twenty pounds in weight, and not of a higher value than one hundred dollars, from any point in England to any place in France, at what appears to be a ridiculously low tariff. The bicycle weighed just twenty pounds. The wheels and handle bar were removed from the frame, and carefully wrapped in heavy paper, so as to make a compact bundle, before the postage was paid, and when the wrappings were removed at the tourists hotel in Paris the machine was in perfect condition.

BOILED DOWN.

The railroads of this country give employment to 900,000 people.

To be accounted eloquent, use your ears rather than your tongue.

Boilers that prime are not in prime condition.

The three leading apple States in the country are New York, Ohio and Missouri.

A bicyclist recently journeyed from Boston to New York in less than twenty-four hours.

The leather apron worn by the modern blacksmith is mentioned by Pliny as in use in his time.

FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

Traveling Salesman Killed in Auburn May Have Committed Suicide.

Auburn, Oct. 30.—H. A. McCausland, a traveling salesman for the Michigan and Ohio Plaster Company, either threw himself or fell from a third story window of the Osborne House at an early hour this morning. He was found at two o'clock this morning by a patrolman, and although he was conscience he could not articulate freely. He was removed to police headquarters, and later to the city hospital, where he died at six o'cloc kthis morning. He was conscious to the last, but the authorities were unable to secure for him a connected statement.

Twice he said that there had been persons in the room with him, but as the door was found to be locked with the key on the inside, all thoughts of foul play was abandoned. It is said that McCausland had been drinking freely, but the officer who found him noticed no oder of liquor from him.

McCausland was about 30 years of age and his home was in Saginaw, Mich. His mother lives in Canada, and he has a brother in East Saginaw.

RUSSIAIS AT PORT ARTHUR NOW.

Fourteen Warships in and Out of the Chinese Harbor To-Day.

London, Oct. 29.—Five Russian warships are inside Port Arthur harbor, a Shanghai despatch reports, and nine are outside.

The Globe this afternoon publishes from a correspondent at Hong Kong a virtual repetition of the despatch to the Times from Hong Kong, which caused such a sensation in claiming to outline the concessions made by China to Russia, and covering exactly the same ground as the Times despatch. The only additional fact in the Globe despatch from Hong Kong is the statement that the alleged secret treaty between China and Russia was conveyed to St. Petersburg by Wong Chi-Chuan, who was dispatched on a mission to Russia, ostensibly for the purpose of congratulating the Czar upon his accession to the throne.

GASOLINE STOVE EXPLODES.

Bishop Whittle's Daughter-in-Law Burned to Death and Others Injured.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 30.—A horrible accident occurred here at noon to-day, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove, resulting in the burning to death of Mrs. Whittle, wife of Fortescue Whittle, of the firm of Dave & Whittle, of this city, and daughter-in-law of Bishop Whittle, of the diocese of Virginia; the probably fatal burning of the youngest child of Mrs. Whittle, and the serious, if not fatal burning of Miss Lucy Stone, daughter of R. S. Stone, a negro woman servant was also injured.

A sad feature of the affair is the fact that Miss Stone, who is fearfully burned about the head and hands, was shortly to be married. The fire caused by the explosion ignited the furniture in the house, but was soon extinguished.

MUST PAY FOR THE LOSS OF THE EDAM

Judgment Given Against the Owners of the British Ship Turkistan.

London, Oct. 30.—In the Queen's Bench division of the high court of justice, today, judgment was given against the owners of the British steamer Turkistan, which ran into and sank the steamer Edam, of the Netherlands-American line, off Starboard point, in a fog early during the morning of September 13. The owners of the Turkistan will, therefore, have to pay all the damages resulting from the collision.

The Edam was valued at $250,000, and her cargo was estimated to be worth about $120,000. The Edam foundered shortly after the collision; but all her passengers and crew were saved by the Vulture, a trawler belonging to Plymouth, which heard the Edam's signals of distress.

BRITISH CLAIM UPON HONDURAS.

Immediate Settlement Demanded for Detention at Roatan.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct. 30.—The British Minister is pressing Honduras to recognize Bodden's claim for detention of the schooner Lottie May at Roatan, in 1892.

The claim is for £500. Immediate settlement is exacted. Congress is to assemble in January. The corn crops are bad, the tobacco plantations are promising, the mint pays 950 pesos, the Rosario mines are at work, and all rumors of political troubles are unfounded.

Best Man was an American.

London, Oct. 30.—At the meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, some criticism, however, was provoked by a shareholder asking why an Englishman or a Canadian was not appointed general manager of the road. In reply the chairman said that the exigencies of the case demanded that the best man obtainable should be appointed, and therefore Charles H. Hayes, of St. Louis, recently general manager of of the Wabash, was appointed.

Died at Her Husband's Funeral.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—Mrs. John H. DeGraff, of Minaville, whose husband's funeral was held yesterday afternoon, died just as the remains were being taken from the house. Mrs. DeGraff was very low with pneumonia. It is supposed that her death was hastened in consequence of the death of her husband.

Wanted for Murder.

Denver, Oct. 30.—A man under arrest in this city under the name of Jevane Van Alranter, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, is believed to be Charles Webb, alias Charles Wells, alias Carl Grafton, wanted in St. Louis for the murder of Mollie Wade, a colored school teacher on May 30 last.

Texas Bank Closes Its Doors.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 30.—The First National Bank of Lagrande has closed its doors. The failure was caused by a run of depositors which was induced by the failure of the large firm of White & Bradshaw last week. Liabilities of the bank are given at $66,855, with assets of $121,857.

Crazed by Hard Study.

Nyack, Oct. 30.—At the inquest into the drowning of Miss Estelle Colton, daughter of Dr. Edward H. Colton, of Brooklyn, held last night, the Coroner's jury found a verdict that the girl had become crazed by hard study and, while temporarily insane, committed suicide.

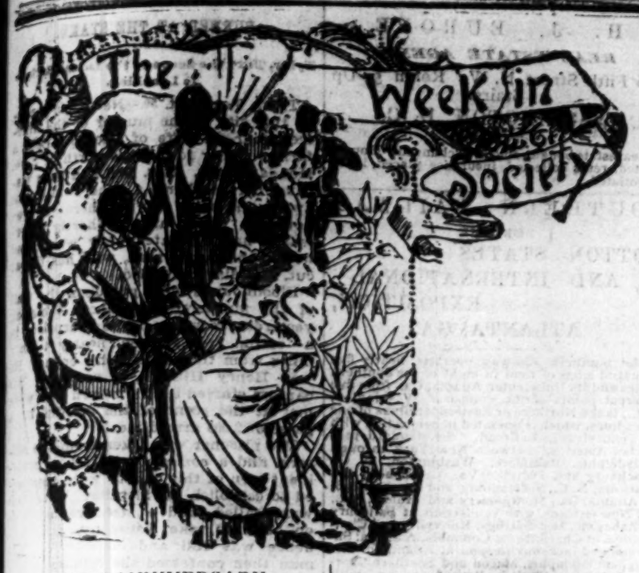
Got $120,000 Instead of a Divorce.

St. Charles, Mo., Oct. 30.—A compromise has been reached in Mrs. Elizabeth Pieper's suit for divorce against her husband, Judge W. F. Pieper. He is presiding justice of the County Court, and is said to be worth $400,000. The compromise gives the plaintiff $120,000.

Salary $15,000 a Year.

Seattle, Oct. 30.—Judge Hanford, has fixed the salary of Receiver Burleigh, of the Northern Pacific railway, at $15,000 a year.

RAILROADS.



LINEN ANNIVERSARY.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. FLETCHER CELEBRATED THE 15TH YEAR OF THEIR MARRIAGE. SOCIETY TURNED OUT IN BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fletcher, No. 105 D street N. E. was beautifully decorated last Monday evening, the occasion being a celebration of the fifteen years of happy wedlock of the above named parties. The parlors and dining room were adorned with a profusion of palms, tea and la-france roses with back-grounds of maiden-hair ferns. The mirror over the parlor mantel was beautifully draped with Japanese silk, spangled with gold and at each corner were immense clusters of flowers tastefully arranged in the most effective manner in delicate Japanese vases. Mrs. Fletcher, the bride of the evening, was handsomely attired in a bodice of faille franchise, cut round in the neck, edged with a double row of pearls and garnished with La france roses. The sleeves were large puffs just above the elbow, relieved by a flounce of Spanish lace. The skirt was of white satin, with godet back and in front a stream of faille ribbon fell on either side, finished at the bottom of the skirt in a pretty rosette. Mr. A. F. Hilyer very modestly accepted the position as best man owing to the absence of Mr. Fletcher, and at 10:30 the guests repaired to the dining room and through the sweet strains of music Mr. A. F. Hilyer escorted the hostess into the room in a groom-like appearance, attired in a conventional black and button hole boquet. Mr. Jessie Lawson made a speech congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher to which Mr. Hilyer responded after which Mrs. Fletcher in true old English style bade all welcome to the delicacies of the season which were before them. The center piece were all kinds of fruits, and the flowers which so beautifully decorated the walls and gas jets was a splendid back ground for the elegant costumes seen around the table. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Lawson, Mrs. N. F. Anderson and her daughter, Miss Jeannette E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hilyer, Mrs. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blakey, Mesdames. J. J. Dickerson, Browne, Jackson, Holton, Dixon, Braxton, Lucas, Bradus, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Sayles, daughter and son, Misses: M. Yeancy, S. Freeman, E. Montague, M. M. Middleton, Messrs. J. J. Dickerson, Daniel Freeman, Joseph Douglass, C. M. Branham, J. Broon, T. Johnson, W. G. Smith, J. L. Williams, W. H. Nash, Brent, Dr. E. D. Scott and Lawyer T. Wheeler, J. Holton, Brown, Jackson and others. Mrs. Emma Sayles was attired in a lemon colored silk, with trimmings of black lace and announced each visitor on entering the parlor. The presents were of the finest linen of a large assortment and variety. Many were received from friends in and out of the city who did not attend.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Dawson have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Susie to Mr. William Anderson. The event will take place Thursday evening November 14th at the residence of the bride and is expected to be a grand affair.

The pupils of Mr. Nickson's Sunday school class of the Lincoln Memorial Church gave a pleasant entertainment last week at the residence of Mrs. Wheeler 1713 11th street n. w. Several recitations were delivered in an elocutionary manner and the reciters were loudly applauded. Dancing and games were indulged in together with the refreshments, all present seemed to have enjoyed themselevs. Among those who attended were Misses Nettie Ware, Hattie and Rachael Pearson, Jessie and Ernestine Wheeler, Mr. Welby Grider of Ind., Misses Blanche and Eva Wilson, Daisy Williams, Lilian Smallwood, Ida Chew, Florence Fletcher, Ollie Middleton, Hattie and Annie Burrel, Alice Forester, Nettie Martin, Mary Davis and Fannie Thompson, Messrs. Daniel Stewart, Richard Grymes, Oliver Davis, Oliver Roger's, Theodore Smith, Authur Lynch, Bishop Scott, Randolph Dabney, Leonard Ware, Joseph Palmer, Joseph Scott and others.

... numerous heirs, some of ... contest the will, which cut them ... The contest hinges upon the condition of Bedford's mind when he made the will.

Killed and Injured in an Explosion.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. —Charles McManus was killed, James Reed fatally injured and four other men seriously hurt by an explosion in the dry and mixing room of the Fibreloid works this morning. The accident is thought to have happened through overheating of a quantity of celluloid in process of preparation for the manufacture of collars and cuffs.

Texas Town Destroyed.

... Oct. —The town of ... (Silver County, twenty-... here, was completely ... day night, only ... skirts of the ... the loss will ...

150 MASSACRED.

Mussulmans Make an Attack on Armenians.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.—Private advices from an Armenian source report the occurrence of a terrible massacre near Balburt, on the road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. These reports allege that 500 Mussulman laises, armed with Martini-Henry rifles and supported by the Turkish inhabitants, made an unprovoked attack upon the Armenian inhabitants of several villages, and it is further alleged that a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes, and that many women were outraged and horribly mutilated.

After the churches had been desecrated the Mussulman mob pillaged the villages and stole all the cattle and other property of value they could carry off. It is stated upon the same authority that over 150 Armenians were killed. The inhabitants of these villages had made application beforehand to the Governor of Balburt for protection against the raids of the Mussulmans, but the Governor sent only three gendarmes, who did not arrive until the murder and pillage were over. It is said that the names of the ringleaders in this outrage are known to the authorities.

The news of this latest outrage has made a painful impression in diplomatic circles and is regarded as affording fresh evidences of the necessity of prompt and energetic action on the part of the Powers to prevent further outrages by the swift punishment of those found guilty.

Later Armenian advices from Erzingjan estimate that several hundred Armenians were killed in the recent disturbances there. The Turkish version speaks of fifty having been killed.

A dispatch from Trebizond says it is reported that Turks have attacked the Armenians in the mountains of Gumush Dagh, near that city.

A SUICIDE IN A HACK.

New York Salesman Shoots Himself While Riding.

New York, Oct. 29. — A well-dressed man called Cabman James McDonald at the bridge entrance in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and asked to be driven in a hurry to No. 151 St. Mark's place, that city. Near the corner of Flatbush and Fourth avenues the cabman heard the report of a pistol coming from his cab. He did not stop to make an investigation, but hurried to the Tenth Precinct police station, where he called the sergeant out to examine the cab. On looking inside the sergeant found the man sitting erect in a corner. He had shot himself in the right temple, and blood was oozing from the wound. The man was dead. It was learned that his name was Charles O. Valentine, thirty-three years old, a salesman, and lived with his wife in St. Mark's place. The woman became almost frantic when she heard of her husband's death. She said he had worried a great deal recently over business matters.

Killed in a Family Row.

Shreveport, La., Oct. 29.—A bloody riot occurred among a crowd of negroes in Bossier parish, fifteen miles from this city, in which two were killed and several injured. A negro implicated in the killing has been arrested in this city. He stated that his name was Albert Hicks, and that he shot one of the negroes in self-defense. The shooting occurred at a negro cabin on a plantation situated near Houghton, La. The cause of the trouble was a family row, which ended in a general riot, in which shotguns and pistols were freely used.

Princess Maud Betrothed.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29.—Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is betrothed, it is officially announced, to Prince Charles of Denmark. The Princess is almost twenty-six years old (born November 26, 1869), and the Prince is twenty-three (born August 3, 1872). Prince Charles is the second son of Prince Frederick, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, whose father, the King of Denmark, is also the father of the Princess of Wales.

A Crank Claims Millions.

Washington, Oct. 29.—C. B. Mangun, a middle-aged crank, who claims to come from the State of Washington, called at the Treasury Department and demanded that Treasurer Morgan pay him $317,000,000 for loss of gold he said he sustained by the sinking of the steamer Victoria. At the Interstate Commerce Commission office he reduced this claim to $100,000,000. He also called at the British Embassy and threatened to see the President. He was taken into custody by the police.

Revolt in San Domingo.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 29.—There is a formidable revolution on the island of San Domingo. The army is said to be disaffected and to a considerable extent in sympathy with the rebellion. A heavy battle is reported to have been fought at Banica, near the frontier of Hayti. The Government troops defeated the rebels, who fled over the border into Hayti, where they are organising. The outlook is serious.

A great program should have been prepared.

Is Editor Mitchell in it, or Rev. Brown?

The Norfolk Recorder says that Rev. Brown is in it.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A satirical writer declares that the present new woman is not half so new as were Cleopatra and Mme. Pompadour.

The New Orleans Picayune declares that woman's first duty to man is to be beautiful; but if she insists upon her rights she can be as ugly as she pleases to be, and wear the dizziest of bloomers.

Mrs. Prattle (to her visitor)—Have you heard of the splendid catch Miss Swiftly has made? She is engaged to a nobleman, the baron of—of—(to her husband)—What is he baron of, my dear? Mr. Prattle (who has met him)—Ideas.—Brooklyn Life.

Two young ladies of Madison, Wis., climbed into the police patrol wagon to get a better view of a football game when the mean old thing of a driver whipped up and gave them a ride around the cinder track, with clanging gong and many admirers.

De Garry—As you intend to marry her, why did you consent to her riding a bicycle when you are opposed to them? Merritt—Well, I knew she would have her way in the end, and I figured up that by giving in now her father would have to pay for the wheel.—Life.

Paul du Chaillu, the traveler, says that once in Africa the chief of a tribe offered him the choice of 853 women for a wife. "Sire," said I, "to take one would leave 852 jealous women on the earth." His solution was immediate. "Take them all," said he. "But I am a bachelor still."

One almost inevitable outcome of the popularity of the bicycle is that women will eventually ride their horses astride. Many physicians pronounce it to be the only sensible and safe way for them to do it, and reformers say that the side-saddle is one of the inventions of civilization, and nothing short of barbarous.

"Harry" is the nickname by which Princess Maud of Wales is known among the members of the royal family, owing, perhaps, to her somewhat boyish tastes. True, she does not ride a bicycle, nor does she shoot; but she rides, drives, skates, and is particularly clever in stuffing and mounting small birds and animals, in wood carving, and in the working of iron and copper.

Jean Ingelow is now a venerable woman of seventy-four. She spends the most of the year at her quiet home in Kensington, alternating her time with a sojourn each season at Nice. In both places she is surrounded by her household pets, and in this life of quiet domesticity she passes her time, saying little of her work unless urged to do so. She is described as "a sweet-faced gray-haired woman in a cap," with nothing romantic or suggestive of her profession in her appearance.

Rosa Bonheur began to work seriously at painting when she was about fifteen, and donned male attire so that she could go about to fairs and slaughter houses without attracting attention. She wore it so naturally that no one ever suspected her of being a girl, and found it so comfortable that she has worn it ever since to work in. She and Mme. Dieulafoy, the wife of the explorer, are the only two women in France who are legally authorized to appear in public in men's clothes.

ANTI-HUMDRUM.

Border troubles—matching the wall paper.

No woman ever marries a man entirely for his own good.

There will be no "new woman" until there is a new creation.

A woman with pretty teeth finds a great deal in life to smile at.

About every third woman is convinced that she is some kind of a martyr.

The man who minds his own business doesn't always succeed, but he deserves to.

When a man does anything especially mean he usually lays the blame upon human nature.

Teacher—Why are ships called she? Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilities of his sex)—Because they need men to manage them.

Political activity—dodging the issues.

"Experience is a dear teacher," says the proverb man, and another fellow says, "So is a pretty schoolmarm."

A compositor setting up the toast: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage," got the punctuation in the wrong place, which made it read: "Woman without her man, would be a savage."

"Can that horse run fast?" asked a boy of a milkman the other morning. "No, sonny," replied the purveyor of aqueous lacteal fluid, "he can't run very fast, but he can stand the fastest of any horse you ever saw."

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Ex-Speaker Reed has decreased his weight more than thirty pounds this year. He attributes it to bicycling.

Governor Culberson, of Texas, is only 32 years old. He is the youngest man that ever held the office in that State.

Lewis Humphrey, of Osage county, Missouri, pays a personal tax of $1,900, and hires fifty men in harvesting, though he's just a plain farmer.

Henry George is organizing a knapsack campaign through New Jersey. Orators in broad hats and blue shirts and leggins will stump the State for the single tax.

Professor Dyche, the Kansas man who brought back such a collection of stuff from the North Pole, was a poor lad, and has taught himself most of what he knows.

Col. J. H. Benton has learned through recent discoveries in the library of the British Museum that the first books printed on the American continent were made in the City of Mexico.

Wilkie Collins once expressed surprise at the number of novels brought out by Trollope. "How do you ever get the plots for them?" "Well," said the other "I generally steal a bit of one of yours; a little morsel suffices me."

Statues of Carnot are springing up like mushrooms throughout France. Nearly every town council in the republic has ordered a monument to the deceased president, and all the sculptors of consequence are busy executing them.

QUEER THINGS IN THE OLD WORLD.

A fabric made of pine and spruce wood pulp is made into overcoats in Leeds, England. It looks like frieze.

One of the oldest trees in England is a chestnut tree at Forworth, near Bristol. It measures fifty feet in circumference, and is supposed to be a thousand years old.

The proofreader of the Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's organ, has been sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 150 marks, as "the chief propagator" of a false report that cholera had again appeared in Hamburg.

We learn via Europe that during the late war not less than forty-seven Japanese officers committed suicide, because the terms of the peace, which they considered too favorable for China, made them feel too tired to live any longer.

German papers assert that gas pipes made of paper are a success. Manilla paper strips are passed through molten asphaltum and then molded under heavy pressure. After cooling, the pipes, which may be of any desired length, receive a water-proof coating.

A correspondent of the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten affirms that the office of physician to the Sultan of Zanzibar is far from being a sinecure. Probably, to guard against poisoning, the unhappy doctor is compelled to swallow one-half of the medicine prescribed by him for the sick person.

A heavenly census is now being taken by the Paris Observatory; to count the stars the heavens are photographed in sections. Some of these sections show only a dozen stars, while others of the same dimensions show over 1,500. The work is carried on under the superintendence of a Mme. Klumpke, a "Doctor of the Sciences."

L'Intransigeant says that some years ago Charles Castellani, the Parisian painter, wanted to paint a picture of Monsieur Deibler, the executioner, to be exhibited in a panorama of Parisian notabilities. He didn't—because Mme. Deibler demanded 20,000 francs for the privilege of taking the "famous" hangman's likeness.

Prof. Maragliano, of the University of Genoa, has for three years experimented with the anti-tuberculous serum, and now reports in favor of it. He says that of the eighty-two consumptives treated with the serum sixty-one were either completely cured or are in a fair way to regain health, while twenty-one derived no benefit whatever.

A short time ago a lady in Paris became violently insane on the street and was sent to an asylum. Her apartments in the Rue Rambuteau—fine ones, for which she paid an annual rent of 2,000 francs—were then visited. An intolerable stench pervaded them. The demented woman had completely "tinned" them with empty sardine boxes, which emitted the peculiar perfume. There were four cartfuls of these odorous boxes.

The city of Neeswish, in Russian Poland, belongs to Prince Radziwill. Two lakes, one within the city and the other near it, also belong to him. During the past summer, when the heat was greatest, almost unbearable, the Prince suddenly issued a proclamation forbidding fishing and bathing in these waters, the only ones for miles around. The servant of a judge, nevertheless, went in swimming, and was immediately shot by the guards placed by the Prince. Add to this that the Prince and his tool are in no danger from the wheels of justice, and you have one picture of the state of liberty and law within the realms of the Czar.

The terrors of dynamite lurk everywhere—in Paris, at least. From l'Intransigeant we learn that a peddler, who went to market early one morning, not long ago, happened to step on a dust heap, only a few steps from the police station in the Rue Rochechouart, when immediately there was a violent explosion. Miraculously, the peddler will escape with his life, but he suffers from a compound fracture of the right leg and from many flesh wounds caused by metal scraps. There is no doubt that the explosion was that of a dynamite cartridge, probably hid in the dust heap by some suspected Anarchist who was anxious to get rid of it.

FASHIONS IN MEDICINES.

A druggist has discovered that patent medicines have their fashions like hats and walking-sticks. There was a time when plasters were all the rage, but after sticking to them for some years the public taste changed, and then kidney and liver medicines came into vogue.

People who never knew they had kidneys began to take stuff that they had heard was good for them, and men first in the field got rich.

Cough remedies are having their innings now, there being something like 300 in the market, with any number of doctors and professors sitting up by night concocting more.

Bitters were in vogue universally at one time. A man whose sideboard was not provided with half a dozen different varieties of bitters was considered old-fashioned and destitute of enterprise.

Then there was the craze for pads. There were lung pads, and liver pads, and kidney pads, and foot pads. No man who wished to keep up with the times failed to go to his druggist and be measured for a pad. With a full quota of pads properly adjusted undershirts were superfluous.

STUB ENDS OF THOUGHT.

Riches have wings, but Poverty can't afford them.

Cupid possesses most of the virtues and vises.

The course of true conscience never did run smooth.

The gossip habit is more injurious than the liquor habit.

Lovers pay sweethearts compliments; husbands pay wives' bills.

When a woman's tear hits a man right it flattens him out.

If we keep ourselves from opportunities, God will keep us from sin.

Talent is more valuable than genius, because a man can control it.

It is a good time to dodge when a woman begins to talk in a high key.

The marriage ceremony is the dividing line between romance and reality.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Harry Russell, who wrote "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," will be 82 years old Christmas eve.

General Cassius M. Clay has tired of having governesses in his house for his young wife, and has sent her to school.

The table on which Cromwell wrote when he affixed his signature to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was recently sold for £145.

The Tablet says that Cardinal Gibbon's visit to Ireland was for the purpose of collecting materials for a history of the Irish people.

Lady Randolph Churchill, according to gossip, is tattooed with a snake around one arm. The operation took place during her visit to India.

The Germans claim that Phillip Reis invented the telephone, and the Kaiser has recently granted a pension to Miss Reis in honor of her father's claim.

Fifteen hundred pilgrims annually visit Baume in Provence, not far from Marseilles, where, it is said, Mary Magdalene spent the last years of her life.

A race was recently rowed at Deal, England, between four four-oared crews of boatmen over 60 years of age. The winning oarsmen averaged 70 years, while their coxswain was 55.

An enormous flight of carrier pigeons was got up in Paris lately. Sixty thousand birds were let loose in one morning from the neighborhood of Eiffel tower, 5,000 of them at one signal.

Among the officers who have served in the Spanish army in Cuba are two sons of Marshal Bazaine, who ranked as sergeant. One of them, it is said, was killed a few weeks ago.

One man in Chester, England, has been before the police justices 130 times for drunkenness or assault; his father was up thirty-five times, one sister sixty-seven, and another twenty-nine.

One of the patrons of a grab-bag at a recent Maine fair was disgusted at getting out of the bag an order by the local grave digger; "Good for one grave dug any time during the ensuing year."

By Queen Victoria's wish the room in Kensington Palace where her Majesty was born and which was closed for years, has been renovated so as to present the exact appearance which it had in 1819.

The will of the late Miss Emily Faithful, who died last May, shows that she left property valued at $4,300, and bequeathed it all to her friend, Miss Charlotte Robinson, who is "home decorator to the Queen."

A Cincinnati book dealer has the following note dated 1880, from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe: "You are right as to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin;' it was not written on Walnut Hills, but in the old Titcomb house in Brunswick, Me. It took Maine air and vigor, added to Cincinnati and Kentucky experience, to perfect that work."

Recently the wife of a dwarf named Morris gave birth to twins at Bleanavon, North Wales. Morris is only thirty-five inches in height and his wife is even smaller in stature. They were married at Barthomley church last Christmas, and have since been traveling through the country as General and Mrs. Small, being the smallest married couple in the world. The mother and infants are doing well.

ODDS AND ENDS.

America's purchases of silk from Japan have nearly doubled in ten years.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada, for the month of September, shows a total of $10,766,300.

Fifty-two towns and cities in England now destroy garbage by burning, and use the heat to generate electricity for street lighting.

An Ohio farmer has a cow which has a taste for oil. It has not been demonstrated whether the product of the animal is butter or oilyomargarine.

It is said that Canadian school authorities propose to introduce regular inspection of the teeth of all pupils in the public schools by experts appointed for the purpose.

Some of the fall time-tables clearly reveal by the decrease in suburban service that the electrical competition that confronts the steam railroads is a condition, not a theory.

One of the discomforts of Arctic traveling during the summer months are the mosquitoes, which are in vast numbers in swampy places, and of unusual ferocity.

When a Dutch maid-servant wishes to go to a dance, and has no swain of her own, she hires a cavalier for the occasion. A beau with an umbrella receives double pay.

In launching a ship at Bath, Me., the other day, the young lady who officiated at the christening used a bouquet of sweet peas in place of the customary bottle of champagne.

In England the measurements of time was in the early days alike uncertain and difficult; one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours.

Women prompters have been tried at the Convent Garden Theatre, London, and it has been demonstrated that their voices are more distinct on the stage, and are less audible in the auditorium, than men's voices.

Quaker meeting-houses are much less commonly met with in New England nowadays than a couple of generations ago. They are few and far between, but still all the gentle sex are not gone. Enough of them are left in busy Lawrence to justify the building of a meeting-house there, the corner stone of which was set in place a few days ago.

Frederick the Great's father was in the habit of kicking the shins of those who differed from him in argument. One day he asked a courtier if he agreed with him on some discussed point. "Sire," he returned, "it is impossible to hold a different opinion from a king who had such strong convictions and wears such thick boots."

Paris is said to be the cleanest city in the world. Every morning two thousand male and six hundred female scavengers, divided into one hundred and forty-nine brigades, turn out to perform the toilet of the capital. The men work from four in the morning to four in the evening, less two hours off for meals, or ten hours a day. The women are engaged in the morning only.

MIGHTY LONDON.

The cow population of London is 18,000.

There are over 12,000 artists in London.

London has nearly 330,000 maid servants.

A London fog costs $35,000 for extra gas burned.

Only one person in four in London earns $5 a week.

Ten millions of eels are annually consumed in London.

About 2,500 dress suits are hired out in London each night.

Twelve thousand people are employed at the London theatres.

On an average rain falls in London on 188 days of each year.

Ten days of London fog cast 25,000 people on beds of sickness.

London pays nearly a third of the whole income tax of England.

One million eggs are brought into London daily from Italy alone.

About 1,250,000 articles are pledged with London pawnbrokers weekly.

London has a larger area than New York, Paris and Berlin all put together.

More than 1,000,000 ready made cigarettes are smoked in London each day.

On an average every London policeman arrests but seven people a year.

It is estimated that in London fully 3,000,000 people never enter a place of worship.

Over 1,000,000 pawn tickets for sums under 10 shillings are issued weekly in London.

In London 36½ streets are named after the Queen, besides which there are 167 Queen streets.

In winter as many as 40,000 per day of dead larks frequently find their way into the London makets.

A thousand piano organs are played in the London streets daily. This does not include common hand organs.

There are 90,000 paupers in London.

There are more than 4,000 pledged abstainers among the London cabmen.

It is stated that London drinks every year 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine and 14,500,000 gallons of spirits.

The London jam trade provides employment for 16,000 people and 65,000 tons of sugar are used yearly in the trade.

London contains 280,000 working single women, whose individual earnings do not average more than 25 cents a day.

A single firm in St. Paul's churchyard once received an order for 1,000,000 ladies' mantles from a retail customer.

In the year 1894 some 13,000 pewter beer pots were stolen from North London public houses. They are used to make counterfeit money.

London consumes 4,000,000 pints of periwinkles each year. There are 200 periwinkles to the pint. Total, 800,000,000 periwinkles. What becomes of the shells?

A London confectioner says that he is often called upon to furnish wedding cakes weighing 1,000 pounds each and puddings of a size sufficient for 500 hearty appetites.

It is estimated that the great smoke cloud which sometimes hangs over London weighs 300 tons, fifty tons of which is solid carbon and 250 tons of which is hydro-carbon. It is calculated that the smoke of the year is worth $10,000,000.

London streets are very long and each one is crossed by an unlimited number of other streets running at right angles to it or cutting it diagonally or otherwise. From this it results that there are an unconscionable number of street corners, each one the junction of two streets, or three, or four, as may be. You may stand at any one of them without being told to move on and take in the vista of that portion of the town in which you happen momentarily to be. In this way the eye may grasp the prospectives of two, three or four streets, successively, almost simultaneously, without as much as changing the position of one's body, in fact, by simply turning one's neck. These streets are composed as follows: A row of houses to the right is paralleled at a distance of fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty feet by a second row of houses to the left, or vice versa, the fronts of each row of houses facing the fronts of the opposite row of houses, unless it be the backs which face each other, when it is a mews. A long and comparatively narrow space is thus left between the rows of houses, the centre being a roadway for vehicles, and the edges being for the safe passage of pedestrians. This is the street. When you get tired of walking on it you can call a cab and drive back to your hotel.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.

We admit the superiority of any other person with more or less mental reservation.—Detroit Free Press.

Labor is the ultimate arbiter of human destiny. All theories and schemes in the end come under its irresistible law.

Never accept the invitation of a man to take "pot luck" with him. He degrades the name of dinner and insults you.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for men to love and be wise; even the heathen gods, when they were in love, made fools of themselves.

The man who attends strictly to his own business always sets a good example, and good example goes farther in determining public morality than meddlesome interference.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.

What makes selfishness such a deadly sin is that it is such a self-deceiving sin. A thief knows that he is a thief; a liar that he has told falsehoods; but a selfish man does not know he is selfish, hence he never repents of his sin, and it grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength.

Keep the current of your life broad and full. To do this your thoughts must be full. Share your thoughts with others in different as well as in the same walks of life, and open your mind to share in their plans, aims, feeling, troubles and joys.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Tyler, Tex., the Scene of the Latest Barbarous Lynching.

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 30.—News has reached this city of the murder of the nineteen-year-old wife of Leonard Bell, a farmer living four miles north of here, Monday night. Mrs. Bell had been visiting her mother, a short distance away, and after leaving there she was not seen again alive. Shortly afterwards her mutilated body was found beside the public road, with her throat cut, and disembowelled.

Bloodhounds were put upon the trail of the murderer, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was surprised in a cotton pen, asleep, nearly twenty miles from the scene of his crime. He was Henry Hilliard, a mulatto. His captors started on the return and were met at the scene of the murder by a posse of 2,000 armed men.

The prisoner was taken from the officers, and a committee of seven prominent men of this county were appointed to establish his identity. Witnesses were called, and a stenographer was on hand to take testimony. The evidence was full and conclusive. The man then confessed the crime.

A vote was taken as to the mode of punishment. It was unanimously decided to burn him. The line of march was taken up towards Tyler, and at 3 o'clock the head of the line, which was two miles long, entered the main plaza, where 15,000 people had assembled.

At 4:30 o'clock a scaffold was erected in the centre of the square. Wagons loaded with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak. His words at first were inaudible, but when he offered up his last prayer he could be heard for several blocks. Hilliard was then lashed to the iron rail that extended through the platform with chains, and Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered woman, applied the match. The wretch begged for mercy, but was reminded that the same mercy was meted out to him that he gave to his victim.

He was not permitted to burn quickly. The fire was frequently quenched, and after the lapse of a few moments started again. It was exactly fifty minutes from the time the match was applied until his torture was ended by death. Hundreds of negroes witnessed the execution, and representative negroes expressed their approval of the punishment.

Tyler is the home of United States Senator Horace Chilton and of ex-Governor James H. Hogg.

ARRESTED IN COLON.

Swindler, Who Victimized a New York Jeweler, Traced to Panama.

New York, Oct. 30.—Word has been received by Acting Captain O'Brien that the arrest of a man named Joseph Reiss had been made in Colon, Isthmus of Panama. Capt. O'Brien said in connection with the arrest that he had telegraphed to the American Consul to keep a watch for the man.

On October 22 L. S. Friedberger, a jeweler of No. 484 Broadway, went to Capt. O'Brien and told him that a man named Reiss had purchased from him on memorandum a quantity of jewelry, and that he promised to return with money within an hour. He did not return. The amount of the purchase was about $19,000.

Detectives were placed on the case and the man was traced to one of the steamers bound for Colon. There all trace of him was lost, and nothing more was heard of him until yesterday afternoon. As soon as possible a detective will be sent to Colon to bring the prisoner to this city.

In a Collapse.

London, Oct. 30.—As a result of an explosion the New Church Court was blocked with a great mass of burning debris, which was made up of the wreck of the house in which the explosion occurred. In this wreck thirteen occupants of the houses, including six children, are supposed to be buried. Two firemen, while searching in the burning debris in an effort to extricate the victims, were buried beneath the upper story of an adjoining house, which suddenly collapsed. One of the unfortunate firemen was rescued in an injured condition, but the other still remains buried in the ruins.

It was ascertained later that only six persons were buried in the ruins caused by the explosion. Six other persons who were injured by the accident have been taken to the hospital, all of them having been terribly wounded.

The Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—It is stated positively that the report of the engineer commission which visited Nicaragua last summer will recommend the building of the Nicaragua Canal. The commission's report will be in the hands of the President this week.

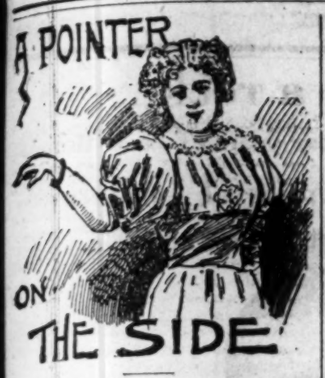
While members of the commission have been reticent in regard to the details of the report, there are strong grounds for the belief that it will indorse the route already surveyed, with some modifications, that it will recommend that the canal be built by the Government, and that it will estimate the cost of the waterway to be at least $10[illegible]00,000.

Dead in the Gutter.

New York, Oct. 30.—Policeman Sweeney, of the West Forty-seventh street station, found the body of an unknown man yesterday morning in the gutter fronting No. 775 Eleventh avenue. The man had been bleeding from the nose, mouth and ears, and had apparently died of hemorrhage. The body was taken to the station house. It is that of a man about forty-three years old, five feet seven inches in height. He has a light complexion, gray hair, a sandy mustache and wore a black sack suit, laced shoes, brown flannel shirt, blue socks and white cotton underwear. He had a bunch of keys and a rosary in his pocket.

Vienna's Anti-Semitic Mayor.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—Herr Luegar, leader of the anti-Semites, was elected Mayor of Vienna yesterday by 93 votes to 4[illegible] in the municipal council. A[illegible] 000 persons were gather[illegible] town hall during [illegible] when the result was [illegible] received with [illegible] however, th[illegible]ances in t[illegible] rioters w[illegible]



Girls instead of soaring away your time in the street, gossiping about other people's business, busy yourselves among the kitchen utensils, so that you should you get married you can cook a palatable meal.

We should cultivate the art of leaving promptly when making a call. Some people make a dozen attempts to go, thereby consuming more time by starting home, then it is necessary.

It is not necessary for a woman to give up everything that a man dislikes because she is his wife, although a good husband deserves all thoughtfulness and kindness that a woman can bestow upon him.

Too many of us in our attempt to be generous become extravagant. It is not necessary to make great gifts, to show your appreciation and esteem thereby becoming wasteful.

A liar is to scorned, and a trickster should be shunned.

At a full dress evening reception the gloves should be removed, except only a cup of chocolate or coffee is served.

An educated woman is more apt to marry an ignorant man than an educated man is to marry an ignorant woman.

It is a sin to crave to look beautiful as it drives one to extravagance.

Mamie: Avoid persons who are famous for inquiring into your personal business. You are perfectly right to decline the invitation of a person whose disposition you don't like.

It is indeed very rude for a man to smoke in the presence of ladies, although the "new girl" smokes cigarettes and seems not to care.

Family affairs should be kept at home, as it is not of much interest to well thinking people.

The girl to be honored is the one who modestly resents all insults and not the one who is ready to make a great outcry at every little incident she perchances to dislike.

No lady will be guilty of whispering in company as it shows ignorance and ill bred.

Don't forget the old maxim, "that he who continually grins is either a fool or a knave," hence don't believe smiles are all perfection when they are bestowed upon you.

To make others happy, allow yourself to forget disagreeable things and study the art of enjoyment.

A suspicious person has but a few friends and girls should be careful not to associate with persons of unquestionable characters.

Men's seemingly interest in a girl's welfare often means but little good, hence girls should be careful of the nice little attentions shown them.

Cultivate in every way your graces and refinement of feeling, for they are the principle ornament of true womanhood.

Essie: Your nose is most too long to turn it up with scorn. A scornful girl soon looses her beauty and her face can hardly compete with a pleasant old lady of sixty summers.

Dark beauty: You think you are too good to walk, but if you would associate with your equals and stop wearing such fancy colors, you would look much better.

Ella: The colors that would be the most becoming to your complexion are the "bluet" and a seal brown. By all means avoid light tan, green, or red.

I shall endeavor to give a full description of colors next week, until then remember that if a man thinks you are anxious for his company he will slight you.

The "new girl" seems to be all the rage, and many girls are sayiug that horses are going so enirely out of fashion that very soon it will be really bad form to own one.

Girls do remember that at your best you do not look gracefnl on the wheels, so if you ride upon the steel avoid all conspicuousness of gay dress.

Etiquette is very firm in that a man must sit on the left of a woman, while driving, so as to allow her to drive whenever she wants to.

The accept pose for ladies while driving is to hold the head just a little to one side, the body bent forward just a little, and the reins held quite high.

Mary: Don't be discouraged beeause you are a servant, for all people who work are servants for the money. You being a domestic servant, you must remember that you are fitted to be the wife of a workingman, and again the daughters of workingmen are best suited for a good wife.

A skilled domestic stands away above her sisters behind the counter in stores and in factories. Factories and stores are fields of drudgery and so often you can hear the store girl remark, "I am tired of standing," "or have not had time to eat my lunch."

It is said that a woman who marries with an education fully equal to that of her husband, is soon found far behind them. This should not be for in this day cheap books, papers. and reading in circles she has means of refinement and culture which she has no right to disregard.

A son waited upon and humored by indulgent parents, dresses in the extreme of the fashions, seldom lifts his hat to his father and repays his father [illegible] as the old man and [illegible] only as a neces-

EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington Bee is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The Bee contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

The Bee Hive Dumped.

[From the American Star.]

Washington newspaper publishers are getting up in the world. Friend Cooper has removed the Colored American's old hat and put on a regular "Dunlap" headgear, while Brother Chase politely dumped the "old hive" and procured a brand new hive with artistic cells, and of course the Bee is humming. Both papers are beautiful. We like to see it, if we can't.

"Better Late than Never."

[From the Texas Freeman.]

We are just a trifle late in saying so, but the Washington Bee has made mechanical changes that improve its appearance and reflect credit on the management.

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Fourth Estate.]

The Bee Busier than Ever.

The Washington (D. C.) Bee has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington Bee has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

Enlarged to Eight Pages.

The Washington Bee appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., Bee is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington Bee presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington Bee comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington Bee came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Sherman's Contribution to Political History.

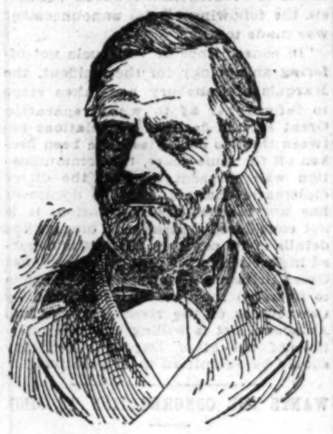
Interesting Review of Forty Years in the Public Service—Venezuela and Monroe Doctrine—Position of Our Government—Important Addition to the Navy.

Special Washington Letter.

Undoubtedly John Sherman's new book, "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," is the political sensation of the day. It is a book that will be largely read, and that will arouse a storm of criticism as well as the thoughtful attention of all students of American politics. It is a story not only of broad national politics, but of intrigue and jealousy, and there are secrets revealed that are decidedly sensational.

The feature of the book is its extreme frankness. Senator Sherman has chosen to write in a plain and almost blunt way, and there is little attempt at literary grace. The book is evidently intended by the author as an exposition of the financial policy of the Republican party, which, to a great extent, is his own, and about the extensive and elaborate history of American finances is woven anecdote and personal reminiscence replete with interest to every student of politics.

One of the most sensational features of the book is the implied charge of treachery against James A. Garfield, in



Senator John Sherman.

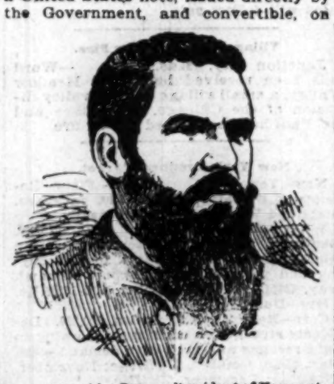
connection with the Republican nomination of 1880. The book is full of incidents and anecdotes relating to the exciting political times through which the author has passed as one of the principal figures. On the whole, admirable temper is shown, but those who are capable of reading between the lines can detect much of the strife and jealousy between the members of one of the most famous coteries of political leaders the country has known. There is evident criticism of Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Johnson, Harrison and other famous men living and dead. But the purpose of the criticism is evidently not malicious or revengeful. It is an exposition of events and motives as the author honestly sees them.

There is less of a personal narrative in the book than might be expected. Mr. Sherman speaks modestly of his boyhood days, of his family, and of his first appearance in public life. Many of his important public addresses during the slavery agitation and during the political campaigns in which he took part are embodied in the book. His account of the civil war and of his association with Abraham Lincoln is full of interest as a narrative and as a historical record of the stirring events of that period.

In writing about himself, Mr. Sherman is candid to the point of self-criticism. For instance, he says that at the age of nineteen years he got into bad company, and was on several occasions conscious of being intoxicated. In relating the incident which influenced his whole life in this respect, he says: "On one occasion, the fall of 1830, I went home very sick from drinking. My mother received me with much surprise and sorrow, but neither complained nor scolded, and with the utmost kindness put me to bed and watched over and cared for me. I was not enough stupefied to be unconscious of my degradation and her affection, and then and there resolved never to be in such condition again."

These extracts from the address are quoted as indicating Mr. Sherman's theory of money: "All intelligent men agree that every great commercial nation must have both a metallic currency and a paper currency; the one as the standard of value by which all things are measured, which daily measures your bonds and notes as it measures wheat, cotton, and land; and also a paper or credit currency, which, from its convenience of handling or transfer, must be the medium of exchanges in the great body of the business of life.

"I am one of those who believe that a United States note, issued directly by the Government, and convertible, on



General Joachim Crespo, President of Venezuela.

demand, into gold coin, or a Government bond equal in value to gold, is the best currency of the future, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain as well; and that such a currency might properly continue to be a legal tender except when coin is specifically stipulated for."

Another extract from the utterances of the author defines in a word his position on the silver question. After stating his axioms of sound finance, he concludes: "So that, for all practical purposes, we may regard gold as the only true standard, the true money of the world, by which the value of all property, of all productions, of all credits, and of every medium of exchange, and especially of all paper money, is tested."

There is little doubt that the trouble between Great Britain and Venezuela is approaching a crisis, and there is a sound basis for the apprehension that prevails in diplomatic circles that this Government may be pretty seriously involved in the difficulty. There is no doubt considerable Jingo sentiment rampant in England at present. Mr. Chamberlain's warlike instructions to

The Indiana Showing a Burst of Speed.

the Government of British Guiana, and the alleged ultimatum sent by Salisbury to President Crespo, seem to be evidence of a determination to test the sincerity of the Administration in respect to the Monroe doctrine.

It is believed here that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have taken a position from which they will not recede, and that Great Britain must ultimately yield. The American position is that Great Britain's claim to the disputed territory south of the Orinoco, which has recently become valuable by reason of the discovery of gold, must be submitted to arbitration.

Provided Great Britain undertakes to carry out the recent threats as declared in the British press, and to attempt an arbitrary settlement of the dispute by force, an active assertion of the Monroe doctrine by this Government is almost certain. We are in a position to send a very formidable fleet to South American waters, so formidable, in fact, that it would be more than a match for any British fleet now on this side of the Atlantic. Of course, there is little likelihood of such a warlike demonstration becoming necessary. Great Britain is certainly not seeking a quarrel with us. She evidently wishes to carry her point without giving us an excuse to interfere, and this could be done should the Venezuela Government give way to bulldozing tactics, or agree to a compromise that would suddenly take the question out of the field of diplomacy. Such an agreement would seriously embarrass our position. It is not believed, however, that President Crespo can be either intimidated or corrupted. He is a soldier of experience, and could, if necessary, place a formidable army in the field for defence of his boundary. His country has more to gain than to lose by a courageous policy. The answer of the Venezuelan Government to the British ultimatum is awaited with anxiety.

There is much gratification in naval circles over the successful trial trip of the new battleship Indiana. This is the first of our first class battleships to be tested at sea, and the result shows that she is the fleetest and most powerful ship of her class afloat in the world. In speed, stability, armor protection, and gun power, the Indiana is unrivalled, and when she goes into commission under "Fighting Bob Evans" she will be the monarch of all fighting ships hitherto constructed. It does not detract from her success that we have still more formidable sea monsters in process of construction.

TOWNSEND.

AN EXPOSITION WOMAN.

A Hustler of the New Kind as Seen at Atlanta.

An excellent bit of comedy, in which a prominent family of Atlanta constitutes the dramatic person, was enacted a short time since—on the opening day, in fact, of the Woman's Building.

It was at the twilight hour of that auspicious day. The members of that family had just come in from the various occupations of the afternoon. The man of the house went up to his wife with anxious inquiry:

"The Woman's Building is finished?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"All done, and thrown open to the public?" he persisted.

"Yes."

"Well, I should like to see you in the sitting room awhile on a matter of some importance. Come in as soon as you can and bring in the children and the servants."

The wife somewhat wonderingly did as desired. No sooner had the entire family assembled than the husband arose and said with solemnity. "My son, will you take the chair?" The boy, a lad of sixteen, seated himself in the large chair placed by the table.

"I rise to make a motion," continued the man of the house, with great earnestness. "In view of the fact that the Woman's building is now completed and the main work of the Board of Woman Managers (of which distinguished body the wife and mother of this household is a member), is practically finished, I move that the institution called home, formerly known and loved in this residence, be once more established here, and that Mrs. C——, the honored wife and mother aforesaid, be asked to take the Presidency of this organization. Has my motion a second?"

"I second the motion," said a young voice from the corner.

Whereupon, the chairman, with serious dignity, put the motion to vote, and it was carried unanimously.

Mrs. C——, then rose and, expressing the highest appreciation of the honor conferred upon her, agreed to take the matter into thoughtful consideration and make known her decision as soon as possible. The assembly then adjourned.

The final result of the matter is not yet known. But it is known that Mrs. C——, still goes to the exposition every day and usually carries the man of the house and the rest of the family in her train.

So it is inferred that she has accepted the proffered presidency and is exercising the authority of her position in (possibly) an unexpected manner.—Atlanta Journal.

The New Vigilantes.

The hoarse shouts of the mob indicated that the fell work was done.

"Stole a horse, I presume," ventured the tenderfoot, gesturing in the direction of the deceased.

"Bicycle," they rejoined, not without revealing the pain the suggestion of the other occasioned.

The end of the age was at hand, and progress was spurting in the stretch.—Detroit Tribune.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

G. Jordan has been elected president of Oxford University.

Charles Halle, the noted pianist, is dead at Manchester, England.

Mary Cary, an inmate of the Binghamton State Asylum, hanged herself in the stairway.

Charles D. Rose has cabled the New York Yacht Club withdrawing his challenge for the America's cup.

According to advices received the Armenians of the dictrict of Marash have attacked the inhabitants of four Turkish villages.

Meadow Valley, Kan., a small village on the Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been wiped out by fire.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Mersina, Asia Minor, in order to protect the missionaries of that district.

Jube Walker killed his wife at Stamps, south of Camden, Ark., on the Cotton Belt Railroad. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

James J. Van Alen has been arrested on a writ charging alienation of the affections of the wife of Col. S. P. Colt, and has given $200,000 bail.

One man was killed, one fatally and four seriously hurt by an explosion in the dry and mixing room of the Fibreloid works, Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. C. M. Miles has secured a verdict against the New York Central Railroad for the death of her husband in a railroad collision at Verona last February.

A wreck is reported to have occurred on the Wabash Railway near Mexico, Mo. Two killed and several injured.

The town of Ceres, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Major Davidson, of Berkley Springs, W. Va., aged thirty-three, an ex-State Senator and prominent in politics, committed suicide by shooting. Cause, physical infirmity.

The lifeless body of Daniel Platner, a former prison keeper, whose home was in Clyde, was found lying in a patch of woods just within the limits of the city of Auburn.

The large barn owned by John J. Gray and situated in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, opposite Amsterdam, was destroyed by fire with 150 tons of hay. Loss, $5,000.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Springfield, Ill., says: United States Senator John M. Palmer has authorized the announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

By an explosion in the mill of the Pacific Lumber and Milling Company at Fairhaven, Wash., two men were killed, another fatally injured and three more severely hurt. The mill was wrecked.

A special from Moscow, Idaho, says: Judge Beatty has accepted the resignations of Receivers Payne, Oaks and Rouse, of the Northern Pacific, and appointed Andrew F. Burleigh receiver for Idaho.

Mrs. Mary J. Eaton, a native of Rochester, committed suicide by shooting herself in the left ear at Buffalo. She was fifty-six years of age. Intense suffering from neuralgia is attributed to be the cause.

Two more members of Seth Wyatt's band of Oklahoma desperadoes have answered for their many deeds of lawlessness. They are Jim Umbra and Mexican Joe, two Mexicans. They were lynched by enraged cattle men.

A Chicago paper says: The storage battery patents of this country have passed into the control of a trust. The trust's official name is the Electric Storage Battery Company. It is capitalized at $10,000,000. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia.

Fire in factory No. 1 of the Whitney Glass Works at Glassboro destroyed the factory, warehouses, packing house, a store and meat market. The loss of Whitney Brothers is over $100,000. Fully covered by insurance. Nearly 1,000 men and boys are left without employment for the winter.

J. Fred Rebbon, aged twenty-three, town tax collector of Genesee, was arrested at Perry, Wyoming County, and brought to Genesee. His arrest is the result of an examination of his books in his absence, which showed a shortage of between $300 and $400.

By the explosion of combustible material in the candy manufacturing establishment of Charles Holman at Nassau, N. H., the Holman block, a large brick structure on Main street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $40,000, but it is fully insured.

Detective O'Loughlin, of Buffalo, arrested Antonio Columbus as he alighted from the Lehigh Valley train, on information telegraphed from Pitson, Pa., where Antonio is wanted for a murder. The Italian sullenly submitted to arrest, and said nothing beyond that he had done the killing in self-defense.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the future Duchess of Marlborough, was one of the many victims of thieves at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club house last Saturday at Hempstead, L. I. She lost a diamond skirt pin valued at $2,000, which was used to hold the skirt to the waist. In all about $7,000 worth of jewelry and $1,000 in cash were stolen.

A disastrous fire visited the village of Cazenovia, N. Y., and destroyed the opera house building, valued at $10,000, the hotel barn of the Linckelan House, containing a valuable pair of roadsters belonging to F. C. Murtaugh, the law office and valuable law library of Hon. Charles Stebbins, and Mr. Stebbins's barn, besides damaging several other buildings. Total loss about $35,000. Partially covered by insurance.

In a speech at Bloomington, Ill., at a reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of New York, advocated the annexation of Cuba, Hawaii and Canada, and adherence to the Monroe doctrine. He said the Stars and Stripes should float over every acre from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. He believed in an absolutely strong government. He said if he were President, he would give up fishing long enough to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Col. Ingersoll's sentiments on annexation were enthusiastically applauded.

Chief Justice Hancock is dead at Kingston, Jamaica, of blood poisoning.

Burglars robbed the post-office at Fonda. The safe was blown open and $400 worth of stamps and $30 in cash was taken.

Indianians have subscribed $19,000 to be used in purchasing a silver service and a library for the battleship Indiana.

George D. Walker, of Cookville, Putnam County, Tenn., who was shot in the Union depot at Nashville, is now at the hospital and is expected to live.

Jack Henderson, farm laborer, who attempted to outrage the wife of his employer, James Allen, was found hanging to a tree at Binegarhead, Ala.

White & Bradshaw, the oldest business firm in La Grange, Tex., have assigned. The liabilities are over $100,000, confined almost exclusively to home people.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has offered to give $100,000 to Mount Holyoke, Mass., College provided the Chicago alumnae raise the endowment to $200,000.

United States Commissioner Alfred B. Gettey, ex-postmaster and ex-recorder of Oswego, widely known in legal circles throughout the State, is dead, aged seventy-three years.

A special from Baltimore says a collision occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Bowie station, midway between Baltimore and Washington, in which one person was killed and three injured.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange have unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this Exchange expresses its heartiest approval of the proposition to improve the canals of this State and urge upon the members to vote yeas upon the canal improvement and to induce all citizens, irrespective of politics, to do likewise for the good of the State."

ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE.

Guess Hazarded that the Appointment will Go to Alfred Austin.

London, Oct. 30.—Since the statement was made recently in the Daily News that Lord Salisbury intended to choose a poet laureate from the ranks of journalism to succeed the late Lord Tennyson, many conjectures have been indulged in as to who would be selected to fill the office. A statement made by the Bookman that Mr. Alfred Austin has been appointed is probably a guess, based upon the assertion of the Daily News.

The Bookman, after saying that it had been informed, on what appeared to be reliable authority, that Mr. Austin had been selected for the office, adds that the appointment will be formally announced next month. The Bookman is a supporter of the Liberal party, and has no access to government news. Lately it was stated that Mr. Henley would be the next poet laureate. It is presumed that his name and that of Mr. Austin are mentioned, because both are Conservatives and journalists.

The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow say: "Mr. Austin is simply unthinkable as poet laureate. We can hardly conceive that so great an injury to literature is meditated."

NEARLY A MILLION PENSIONERS.

It will Take $140,000,000 to Pay Them During the Present Year.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that up to June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 pensioners, and during the last year 39,135 new pensions were granted and 4,396 restored, making an aggregate roll of 1,012,936.

There were 27,316 deaths and 14,575 pensions dropped during the year, making the number on the rolls on June 30, 1895, 970,534, an increase of 980.

Unless further pension legislation is enacted, the Commissioner thinks, the appropriation of $140,000,000 will be sufficient for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

BLOW TO LYNCHING.

Recommendation that the County May be Sued for Every Victim.

Atlanta, Oct. 30.—Governor Atkinson sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. He recommends that the General Assembly pass a law giving the family of a person taken from officers and lynched the right to sue the county for the full value of his life.

He also asked that the Governor be authorized to remove from office the man from whose custody he was taken.

New French Cabinet.

Paris, Oct. 30.—President Faure, after conference with M. Pottral, Bourgeois, Lockroy and Cavaignac, has asked M. Bourgeois to form a cabinet. The latter has requested the President to give him until to-morrow so that he may consult with his friends.

Chinese Store in Boston Robbed.

Boston, Oct. 30.—Early this morning burglars entered the store of S. Y. Tank & Co., the largest Chinese merchandise warehouse in the city, and, blowing open the safe, obtained $3,000 in cash and seventeen gold watches.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 30.—Noon—Flour—Receipts, 34,400 barrels; sales, 3,000 packages; State and Western quiet and easy with wheat.

Wheat—Receipts, 19,000; sales, 290,000. Opened steady on cables and foreign buying, but declined under reports of a general breaking up of a drouth. May, 69 9-16@70c; December, 69⅝@69⅞c.

Rye—Nominal. No. 2 Western, 48c.

Corn—Receipts, 190,900; sales, 30,000. Ruled dull, but steady. May, 35⅝c; November, 36⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 68,000; sales, 10,000. Steady, but quiet. Track white State and Western, 25@28c.

Beef—Steady.

Pork—Quiet.

Lard—Steadier. Prime Western, $5.90; nominal.

Butter—Receipts, 4,989 packages. Steady. State dairy, 15@21c; western do, 10@15c; Elgins, 22c; State creamery, 22½@23c; Western do, 15@22c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,958 packages. Quiet. State, large, 7@10½c; small, 7½@11c; part skims, 2½@7½c; full skims, 2½@3c.

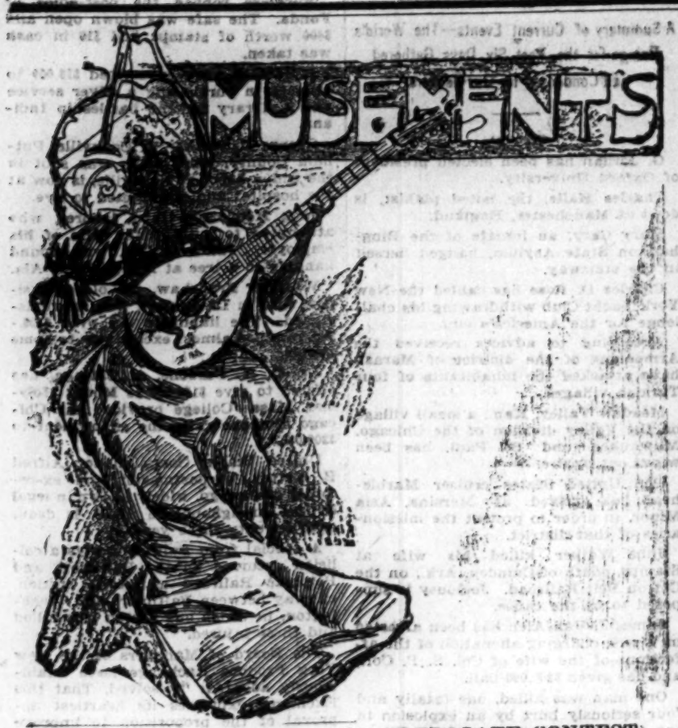
Eggs—Receipts, 5,904 packages. Steady. State and Pennsylvania, 21@23c; Western, 19@20c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-32@3⅝c; refined quiet.

Coffee—Steady.

Hops—Dull; unchanged.

Lead—Firm. Bullion, $3.15; Exchange, $3.20.



Prof. J. T. Layto will soon appear in new songs.

Dr. T. L. Uphaw will render some fine music in his new roll with Prof. Layton.

The patrons and friends of the BEE are requested to send all matter for publcation to the editor of this column.

The Morton Club will give some fine receptions this winter.

The National Colored Press Association will meet in Atlanta Ga., next month.

If you want to go South to the Atlanta Exposition go over the Southern Railroad.

Miss Flora Batson Berger will soon appear in this city with new selections.

Mr. Daniel Freeman succeeded in getting a large crowd together to attend the entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Gray's on O street, although the weather was unfavorable.

The National Baptist Association, the Afro-American Press Association and the National Colored Women's Association will hold their meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 20, and 21 respectively, and a general attendance of the most prominent colored people of the country is expected at the exposition during the sessions of the above convention.

The Southern Railway which owns and operates solid trains without change over its own tracks from Washington to Atlanta and the only line entering the Exposition grounds, will operate special excursions from Washington about November 15 to Atlanta at greatly reduced rates for the especial accommodation of the colored people. Pullman sleeper and day coaches through without change.

DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The BEE has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the BEE will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the BEE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the BEE will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

CANDIDATES.	
COL. TRUESDELL	0
ROBERT H. KEY	100
COL. M. M. PARKER	1
W. H. BROOKER	25
ANDREW GLEASON	150
CHARLES OTLET	0
COL. P. H. CARSON	0
DR. C. B. PURVIS	1
DANIEL MURRAY	12
AARON BRADSHAW	0
ALBERT SELLERS	12
L. M. SAUNDERS	18

COUPON.

CANDIDATES CONTEST.

I vote for .....

Address Editor Contest Department.

All coupons must be sent to the Editor of the Contest Department. Each coupon represents one vote.

I WANT THE BEE.

You can have it by calling at any of the following places of business:

Robert R. Brown, Twelfth and Q streets n. w.

Cook's drug store, Eleventh and R streets.

Robert H. Key's grocery store, 213 Third street s. w.

J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

Jackson, 505 D street n. w.

LEPROSY IN AMERICA.

Dread Disease is Always More or Less Prevalent Everywhere.

There is leprosy in Key West—four or five cases—but, according to a physician interviewed by the Florida Times-Union, there is leprosy in nearly every large city in the United States, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, while at New Orleanes they have a leper hospital.

"There may be a case in Jacksonville for all I know," said Dr. Porter. "I don't know really that there is one, but if there was, there should be no reason for alarm. There have been a few lepers in Key West off and on for several years. All Key Westers know they are there, and as the lepers are kept off of the thoroughfares nobody is afraid that the disease will spread.

"It is true the disease is contagious, but not dangerously so. You might sit down and talk to a leper every day in the year and not catch leprosy. If, however, the leprosy virus should be communicated by a fly, as has been done, or in any other way, directly to a sore on your body, ten chances to one you will have the disease.

"The leprosy of to-day is not the 'white as snow' leprosy of biblical history. Lepers never turn white, but the disease nevertheless is one of the most mysterious and baffling that flesh is heir to. I don't know of a slower death than by leprosy. One just fades out of existence. The lobe of the ear is where the first symptom appears. The lobe swells and then gradually the ear shrivels away, becomes consumed within itself, I might say, and disappears. Then the other parts of the face are attacked, eyelids, nose, and mouth. Then the fingers and hands and feet. The fingers and toes grow smaller and smaller until finally there is no semblance of a hand or of a foot. The face, soon after the attack, loses all semblance of its former appearance and assumes a leonine expression.

"At Havana, you know, they have a leprosy hospital. I go to Havana about twice a year, and I usually pay a visit to the Lazarene hospital, where the lepers are kept. Here leprosy can be found in all of its stages. A man suffering in the advanced stage of leprosy is one of the most revolting sights human eyes can gaze upon."

About Turner, the Artist.

There are many interesting stories told of almost all great people, and of none more than of artists. There is a saying that all geniuses are eccentric and also that they are the hardest people in the world to get along with.

There is a story told of the great landscape painter, Turner, which illustrates this and is very funny.

Turner, happening one day to pass a print shop, noticed in the window a copy of one of the engravings from his famous "Liber Studiarium." The print was in a very dirty, ragged state, and Turner naturally felt aggrieved at seeing the work of his hands in this dilapidated condition.

Entering the shop he asked to see the master, and when the man came forward Turner at once proceeded to blame him, in no measured terms, for having neglected so valuable a print, and for having allowed it to become so disfigured. The man protested that it was no fault of his, as he did but offer the engraving for sale in the same state in which he had bought it from some other dealer. This did not satisfy Turner, however, and he and the man continued arguing in this fashion for some time, each making the other more angry by contradiction. At last the print seller lost all patience.

"Perhaps, sir," he said, "when you have quite finished what you have to say you will kindly tell me what you have to do with this engraving, and what business it is of yours whether this print is clean or dirty."

"This is what I have to do with it," answered the enraged artist. "It was I who drew the original of that print; my name is Turner, and I did every line of that engraving with my own hand. Now, do you wonder that I am angry at seeing my work in so disgraceful a state?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the print seller, "so you are the great artist himself? All my life it has been my wish that I might some day have the good fortune to see Mr. Turner. And now that I have seen him, I sincerely hope that I may never see him any more."

Anarchists in European Countries.

About 2,000 persons in France are marked as Anarchists, and are constantly watched by the police of the various European countries, according to La Figaro, of whom 500 are French and 1,500 are foreigners, Italy leading with 540, followed by Switzerland with 300, Germany and Russia with 240 each, Austria and Belgium with 60 each. As regards occupation, shoemakers, carpenters and day laborers of all nations furnish large proportions of the Anarchists, while the educated professions hardly appear. German tailors and printers, Swiss watchmakers and farmers, Italian clerks and bakers, and French waiters and persons without avowed business tend more to Anarchy than those of other nationalities. The Russians differ from all the others in that 30 per cent. of the persons under serveillance are students, another 30 per cent. professional men, and hardly 1 per cent. have occupations requiring no education.

Papa's "Safety."

A certain minister in the city is the father of a very bright youngster who has the bicycle fever. The minister had occasion to leave the city a few days ago on a short trip, and the first night after his departure the little fellow was saying his prayers as usual and wound up without making any reference to his father. His mother softly stroked his curly head and asked: "You are not through, are you?" "Why, yes," answered the youngster; "what else must I pray for?" "For your papa's safety," replied the mother. The youngster sprang from his knees in surprise and cried: "Why, mamma, I didn't know papa had a safety!"—Louisville Commercial.

Disciplien in the Austrian Army.

Thirteen Austrian hussars were shot and thirteen others sent to jail for life at Przemysl, in Galicia, the other day, for the murder of a sergeant who had maddened them by his cruelty and tyranny.

Johnny Cake.

One cup Indian meal, two cups flour, large tablespoonful butter, three eggs, one pint milk, one half cup sugar, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

The entire Japanese Legation at Corea has been recalled. A new envoy has been appointed.

Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions at New York, sentenced Morris Schoonholz, the convicted firebug, to forty-eight years in State's prison.

A. K. Ward, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading Company, has disappeared, leaving outstanding paper to the extent, it is said, of $100,000.

At Dingers, Logan County, W. Va., William Demeron was attacked by two sisters named Hance. The women succeeded in throwing him down and then cut his throat, death resulting in ten minutes. The cause of the crime is not known. Several arrests are reported.

Judge George S. Wardwell died at Buffalo from congestion of the brain. He was sixty-six years of age, a native of Rhode Island, a graduate of Harvard and the first Judge of the Municipal Court of Buffalo, when that tribunal was created. A widow, four sons and one daughter survive.

COUCHED IN FORCIBLE TERMS.

Official Announcement of the Ultimatum Sent by Great Britain.

London, Oct. —In view of the many reports in circulation regarding the attitude of GreatBritain towards Venezuela the following official announcement was made to-day:

"In consequence of Venezuela not offering an apology for the incident, the Marquis of Salisbury has taken steps to inform her as to what reparation Great Britain desires. As relations between the two countries have been broken off for some years, the communication was not sent through the direct diplomatic channel. As the document has not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to divulge the details of its contents. But it is couched in forcible terms and points out that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the rivers Cuyune and Amacura, but is willing that the question of the other disputed territory should be submitted to arbitration."

WANTS THE CONGREGATION TO SING.

New Pastor in Chicago is Opposed to the "Fancies of the Concert Stage."

Chicago, Oct. —There is considerable discussion in religious circles in this city over the announcement that the choir of Immanuel Baptist Church has been given notice that after November 10 its services will be dispensed with. This is in consequence of the position of the new pastor, the Rev. Johnston Meyers, who says that art is all right in its place, but that it is no part of the mission of the church to usurp the fancies of the concert stage. He likes such music in its place, but in church he says he prefers sacred songs, which change men's hearts and lives.

The Immanuel Church possesses a remarkably fine quartette, but this fact has failed to impress the new minister. He wants the congregation to do the singing.

EX-GOVERNOR AMES DEAD.

Well Known in Business and in Political Life of Massachusetts.

North Easton, Mass., Oct. —Ex-Governor Ames died at his home here at 3.14 o'clock this morning, after a long period of failing health.

He was sixty-four years of age and during his lifetime had become widely known through his connection with large business enterprises as well as on account of his long and honorable political record in this State. A widow, two sons and four daughters survive.

Seven Hundred Homeless.

New Orleans, Oct. —A fire broke out at Algiers, opposite this city, at a late hour Saturday night, and continued burning until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was got under control. Two hundred and twenty houses were burned. The fire was confined almost entirely to the residence portion of the town. The insurance is said to be very light and the loss is therefore almost total. Estimated loss is fully $400,000. Seven hundred people are homeless. The fire originated in an Italian's confectionery store, and everything seems to prove that it was incendiary. So intense was the feeling against the suspected man that if he could have been found early yesterday morning he would undoubtedly have been lynched. He was arrested later and brought to New Orleans for safe-keeping.

Price of Coal Advancing.

New York, Oct. — The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has advanced anthracite coal to the following net basis: Grate, $3.75; egg, $3.90; stove, $4.15; chestnut, $3.90. The Lackawanna and other New York companies will follow suit.

Village Wiped Out by Fire.

Junction City, Kas., Oct. —Word has been received here that Meadow Valley, a small village on the valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has been wiped out by fire.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. —Noon—Flour—Receipts, 17,200 barrels; sales, 3,100 packages. State and Western quiet, but steady.

Wheat—Receipts, 213,400; sales, 350,000. Generally firmer on decreased spring wheat receipts, steady cable, foreign buying and yesterday's big export demand. May, 70¼@70 7-16c; December, 67 1-16@67⅛c.

Rye—Dull.

Corn—Receipts, 95,800; sales, 100,000. Decidedly stronger on early months owing to light receipts and good cash demand west. May, 35⅝c; October, 37⅛@37⅛c; November, 37⅛@37⅜c; December, 35⅝@35c.

Oats—Receipts, 33,600; sales, 20,000. Quiet, but firmer. May, 25⅝c; November, 23½c; December, 23⅝c; track white State and Western, 25@29c.

Beef—Steady. Family, $10.00@12.00.

Pork—Quiet. New mess, $10.00@10.25.

Lard—Firmer. Prime Western steam, $5.95; nominal.

Butter—Receipts, 7,373 packages. Steady. State dairy, 15@21c; Western do, 10@15c; Elgins, 23c; State creamery, 22½@23c; Western do, 16@23c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,979 packages. Quiet. State, large, 7@9⅝c; small, 7½@10⅝c; part skims, 3¼@7⅛c; full skims, 2½@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 6,493 packages. Steady. State and Pennsylvania, 18½c; Western, 18@20c.

Sugar—Raw steady; refined quiet.

Petroleum—Steady.

Coffee—Dull. No. 7, 15⅝c.

Hops—Quiet and weak; unchanged.

Lead—Steady. Bullion, $3.15; Exchange, $3.35@3.37½.